JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,925—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5554	J. W. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5192	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4486	A. Syrons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4079	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



AUSTRIAN MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900,
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900,
SILESIA	G. Veronese	5,195	15th June, 1900,
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080,	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Rubattino Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 4th and touch via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	11 May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,



BOMBAY, Markar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangroie, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bnareh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May.

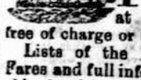
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

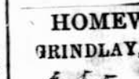
DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Oriental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL REMEDIES FOR



CHOLERA.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(*Made from the Government Formula.*)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Special cash rates	1 4	2 4
	Ordinary rates	1 8	2 8
Do. without Opium	Special cash rates	1 0	1 8
	Ordinary rates	1 2	1 12

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, ANTISPASMODIC)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle — Special cash rates ..... As. 12 and Re. 1-4; Ordinary rates ..... As. 14 and Re. 1-8

For convenience and economy in Hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle — Special cash rates ..... Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12; Ordinary rates ..... Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

CHLORODYNE.
(TREACHER'S OWN MAKE.)
The above is largely employed by Medical Men, and also in Hospitals.
As an Astringent it is a most Reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Cholera.

Per Bottle — Special cash rates... As. 12 and Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0; Ordinary rates ..... As. 14 and Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-4

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.
(DILL, ANISE-SEED, CINNAMON AND PENNYROYAL.)
Highly esteemed as Cordial Reliefs for Flatulence, &c.
Ordinary rates ..... As. 9 and Re. 1-2
Special cash rates ..... As. 8 and Re. 1
SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12

Our 13 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
3, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 222, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "MELPOMENE" from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS which will be discharged in the stream into boats.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 28st April, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "URANO," from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take Immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS which will be discharged in the stream into boats.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 28th April, 1900.

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DISCRIPTION
OF
PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, NOTE PAPER AND BOXED STATIONERY.
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechesa of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 95 per share has been declared and made payable to the Shareholders of the above Company on production of Share Certificates only on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1900, at its Registered office, Nos. 24-24A, Carnac Bridge Road, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of 2 hogsheads claret, cases printed matter, rectified spirits, one large painting, 2 necessary tents, 50 cases brandy, 49 cases whisky, cases show cards, pictures in frame, 3 cases smoking pipes, provisions, champagne, cutlery, 1 case automatic pocket companion with pens, pencils, knives, and ink-stands, tin plates, beer, candles, card boards, tea, cloves, 4 packages old brass and copper, 1 bale old newspapers, soap, various samples of piece goods and hosiery, 1 case glass lamp stands, casses, 30 packages mineral water and cider, 1 case spigots, lables, samples stationery and hardware, 7 cases and casks lubricating oil, lime juice, hoops, rod and bar iron, iron sheets, paints, 4 casks China clay, cocoanuts, sugar, turmeric, rice, and grain sweepings, planks, ether, 3 cases crackers, boxes matches, 1 barrel gasoline, 6 drums Benjoin, oval bark, deck chairs, and various other articles, also unserviceable dead stock and waste and torn paper.
The sale will commence at 1 P.M., a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within one week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.
Further conditions will be made at the time of sale.

C. C. BOYD,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 1st May, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
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Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

RECEIVED Gold Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL
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should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

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NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
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The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
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Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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SINGLE COPY.............................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines .... " 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 8th and 9th May, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. J. L. Symons, who has obtained six months' leave from the 21st April, 1900.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, the MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld., and the TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD, next door to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
Bombay, 28th April, 1900.

TEETHAL-SANITARIUM HOWARD COTTAGES.

Only two miles from the BULSAR STATION on the B. B. & C. I Line.

THE SITES were selected by High Government Officials especially for the location of Military Officers, &c.

These BUNGALOWS have been lately thoroughly repaired along with the out-houses. Rents for the Season Rs. 250 Rs. 200, and Rs. 150.

For further particulars apply to
PESTONJI RATONJI CONTRACTOR,
Surat.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.
CARLISLE CHAMBERS.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND will be OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured, on and from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

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STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPE WRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER,
The WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING Co.
No. 57, Esplanade Road, First Floor.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 0-11m., 1-0a. Low water, 6-9m., 6-52a.
Oriental Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m.
Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Variety Entertainment in aid of the Colaba Plague Hospital, 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, Special Performance, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. Allan S. Brown, who resides at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police that, on Sunday afternoon, his bicycle, valued at Rs. 230, was stolen from outside the bandstand enclosure at the Victoria Gardens.

ROBBING HIS FATHER.—Shabaw Afiz Maher, a Mahomedan dealer in gold embroidered turbans, having his place of business at Bhendy Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that, during the absence of himself and his wife at a Musjid, on Friday last, his son, who is only fourteen years of age, absconded, taking with him gold embroidery, of the value of Rs. 77.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-45 p.m., to-day, by Veterinary Surgeon Dhanjibhai Naoroji Patel, G.B.V.C., being his second lecture on "The Embellishments and Mode of rendering Indian Music—Tan and Alap." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE: CONTINUOUS DELIVERY.—With effect from to-day the continuous delivery system will be extended to the Girgaum District. There will be fourteen hourly deliveries of unregistered paid correspondence, the first at 6-30 a.m. and the last at 7-30 p.m. Registered and unpaid letters and parcels, together with money orders will be delivered and paid at the undermentioned hours:—

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Registered and Unpaid articles	10	1	5
Parcels	10	1	0
Money Orders	0	1	0

On Sundays and other post office holidays, two deliveries will be made at 9-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramzan Nabibux, a Mahomedan hack victoria-driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing hurt to a Hindu lad, named Tookaram, aged six years. On Saturday afternoon, the boy was in company of his mother, walking along Tardeo Road, when he was knocked down by the accused's carriage, which was then being driven in a furious manner, and one of the wheels passed over his left foot. The boy was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured foot was dressed. The accused, in his defence, said that his horse shied at a passing conveyance and becoming unmanageable he could not control the animal. The magistrate sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer a week's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, Rs. 5 was ordered to be paid to the boy as compensation.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—The weather continues to be cloudy. On Tuesday last, there was a smart shower of rain at Bagasra and Kunkavav. Large drops of rain also fell at Jetalser.—A woman while going to Halwad from Dhrangadra was looted of her ornaments of the value of about Rs. 200.—A mail-runner who was carrying mails to Batwa was attacked by dacoits and mails were carried off.—Mr. Pragjee, the Police Superintendent of the Bhownagar State, died after a short illness.—A postal clerk who was prosecuted at Jamnagar for having extracted currency notes has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for thirteen months.—Drinking water will be supplied to the people of Bhownagar from Akhlora river, five miles from Bhownagar. A train containing tanks filled with water will come up to Bhownagar and water will be discharged by means of hose pipes into the masonry tanks just constructed for the purpose.—Last night a burglary was committed in Bhownagar in the house of a Bunia.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Sunday being the 74th anniversary of the grant of the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Kingdom, a salute of 21 guns was fired at noon from the Fort in Upper Damaun.—It is gratifying to state that for the last three days successively Lower Damaun has shown a clean mortality bill and the small-pox epidemic has disappeared from Dholer. A census was taken at Varkoond and sixty persons of Mahomedan, Koli and Dhed castes were found attacked with small-pox.—Owing to the great inconvenience felt by the soldiers, most of whom are Goanese Marathas, in the Government School at Lower Damaun, where they have been recently huddled up, they will be removed to a spacious Government building within the Fort at Upper Damaun, wherein a large quantity of grain belonging to Mr. Diogenes was stored and peremptorily removed to accommodate soldiers.—The news of the death in Bombay, of Mr. Runchordas Bhugwandas Engineer, a native of Damaun and a large landholder both in Damaun and Bombay, and who was for many years the Chief Engineer of the Soonderdas Mill in Bombay, has caused sorrow among the Hindu community in which he was held in high respect. He belonged to the Bhaosar caste and was only 52 years of age at his death. He has left behind him a widow and four sons.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	7	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	4	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	2	6	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	64
F Parel, Sowri and Sion	1	4	11
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	23
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	18	34
Total	48	47	250
Total plague deaths to date	73,455	62,731	
Same date last year	60	42	157
Small-pox	4	5	
Cholera	4	1	

BANDRA.

There were 5 cases and 4 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 29th instant.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 20th April, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	712	530
Karachi	471	398
Poona (including Cantonment,) District.	1	1
Surat	3	2
Thana	115	100
Poona (excluding City)	2	1
Satara	8	8
Sholapur	10	11
Ahmednagar	16	6
Kolaba	2	1
Ratnagiri	13	11
Belgaum	13	11
Dharwar	4	7
Bijapur	...	...
Kanara	1	...
Karachi (excluding City)	15	8
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	32	28
Kolhapur	10	10
Cutch	276	261
Savantvadi	3	3
Baroda territory	1	1
Janjira	32	33
Aden	132	107
European	1	..
Total	1,894	1,543
Week ending April 13th	2,232	1,815
Total to date	338,935	305,23[illegible]

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh and Bhor Savanur were free during the week.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuiness.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A MARINE court of enquiry, composed of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Newell, superintendent of the P. and O. Dockyard, assembled at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the s. s. Sabarmatti and the s. s. Brahmini of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., off Karwar. Mr. Nicholson appeared on behalf of Government; and Mr. Smitham appeared on behalf of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., owners of the steamers. Captain Ismail Cassam of the Brahmini, which was sunk, and Captain Abu Bakar Fakirbhoy, of the Sabarmatti, were present in Court. Captain Horatio Helbeck, of the s. s. Robert Irvine, and Captain James Sutherland, of the s. s. Baron Cawdor, were appointed by the court to be assessors in the enquiry.

Mr. Nicholson opened the proceedings. He said the collision occurred at Karwar early on the morning of the 4th April, about ten minutes after midnight. The Brahmini had just left Karwar, to which the Sabarmatti was going. It was known to the steamers that they would meet somewhere about there. The Brahimini was steering north-east, going up and the Sabarmatti was going south-east. The Brahmini had just left Karwar as the Sabarmatti was coming up. As to the exact nature of the collision the evidence was extremely conflicting. One steamer stated that she saw the green light of the other, and the other stated that she saw the red light of the former.

Captain Abu Bakar Fakirbhoy, in examination by Mr. Nicholson, said he was in charge of the Sabarmatti, which was lighted throughout with electric light. He left on the 3rd April from Marmagoa to Karwar with 112 passagers and a general cago. Until 11-30 p.m., witness was on the bridge. The Brahmini, was not in sight when he left Marmagoa. Ibrahim Mahomed, the third officer, was left on the bridge. There were also look-out men. Witness took a pilot on board at Marmagoa, who was a Christian. Witness did not expect to see the Brahmini, but he had left orders with the third officer to let him know if he sighted the Brahmini. The course to be steered was S. E. 1-2 E. When witness left the bridge, the course was S. E. 3-4 E., which was to be changed to 1-2 E. on sighting Loliem Point.

Shortly after the third officer came to witness's cabin and reported that the Brahmini was in sight. The steamer's speed was from 11 to 11 1-2 knots at the time. The officer also reported that he saw the white and green lights of the Brahmini on their starboard bow. They were sister ships. After making the report, the officer immediately went to the bridge. It was the second officer's duty to relieve the third at 12. On hearing the telegraph ring a little after 12, witness went on the bridge. Before that he heard two short blasts of his whistle, which meant he was going to port. When he went on the bridge, the telegraph was "full speed astern," the helm being hard aport. The ship was going starboard. He saw the Brahimin's red light about a ship's length distant; he also saw the mast head and other lights. The Brahimini was crossing his steamer's course. To put the steamer from "full speed ahead" to "full speed astern," it would require four or five minutes. Witness did not notice the Brahmini alter her course; she kept on going across. The collision took place, in about thirty seconds after he came on the bridge. There were on the bridge the second and the third officers, the pilot and the look-out men. Neither the Sabarmatti nor the Brahmini whistled after he came to the bridge. About four or five minutes after 12 the collision took place. Before the collision there was hardly time to do anything. Afterwards witness lowered six boats to save the passengers. The Brahmini appeared to be sinking. Four boats only could be sent to the rescue in charge of the chief, second and third officers, the serang, and the tindel. As the chief officer reported that the passengers were jumping into the boats in a rush, and there was fear of their being swamped, witness ordered the boats away and took the Sabarmatti alongside the Brahmini. Witness saw that the Brahmini would be lost. The sea was smooth, and the whole of the Brahmini's passengers and crew were saved. Having landed the passengers at Karwar, the Sabarmatti returned to the Brahmini. Witness saw the Brahmini had sunk aft. He tried to take the Brahmini in tow, but failed. Boats of both the steamers were busy picking up the passengers' luggage which was floating in water. Finding his attempts to save the ship fruitless, witness returned with the crew to Karwar at 11-30 a.m. The Christian pilot referred to could give orders to the seacanny with the consent of the officer on the watch. His crew was 48 hands all told.

In answer to Mr. Smetham, witness said his lights were burning brightly. He had on board about 45 life belts, 100 life buoys, and 6 boats. The ship was well found in all other respects. Witness went into his cabin as he was unwell.

To the President, witness said it was his intention to take the steamer into the Karwar port himself, where he expected to be between 12-30 and 12-45. The pilot was simply to assist the captain; he was not independent of him. By the collision the bow of witness's ship was flattened in, and the plates broken. The ship was making water at the bows, but not aft the bulk-head. No boats were lowered by the Brahmini. An attempt was made to beach the ship. There was no towing it. Witness had been in Shepherd and Company's service about eighteen years.

Ibrahim Ahmed, third officer of the Sabarmatti, said he had been at sea for 14 or 15 years. He held no certificate, but was confirmed in his present post about a month ago. When the captain left the bridge, the course was S. E. 3-4 s. The instructions given to witness by the captain were that when Lolier Point bore N. E. ½ E., the course was to be altered to S. E. 1-2 E. He saw the Brahmini's white light throughout, but there was a sudden change from the green to the red light before the collision took place. The Brahmini whistled twice; the second was three blasts. It was when the second officer was on the bridge. That second whistle was blown after the red light of the Brahmini became visible. A little after that the ship collided.

Captain Ismail Cassam, master of the Brahmini, said the steamer under his charge was of 523·5 registered tonnage and 150 nominal horse power. On the 3rd April at 11-45 p.m., he left Karwar for Marmagoa with 46 men all told, 180 passengers, and a general cargo on board. The ship's equipment was the same as that of the Sabarmatti. She was well-found in life-saving apparatus and boats. Witness expected to meet the Sabarmatti. A Christian pilot named Minguel was on board his vessel. Since his start from Karwar till the collision took place, witness was on the bridge. When he sighted the Sabarmatti, he was on the N. W. course. There were with him on the bridge the third officer, the pilot, the look-out, and the seacanny. The ship was lighted with electricity, and the lights were burning brightly. He sighted the Sabarmatti's white light first. About seven or eight minutes after, its red light came in view. The look-out man on the bows reported those lights. On sighting the white light, witness altered his course to N.-W. 1-4 N. When the red light came to view, he changed it to N.-W. 1-2 N. The red light of the Sabarmatti must have been bearing N.-W. 1-2 W. Witness went on his own course for about five or six minutes. Then he stopped the engines on seeing the Sabarmatti's green light. He saw that light first when he was about a couple of miles distant from the Sabarmatti. She was about 3 or 4 points on his port-bow and appeared to be crossing witness's bows from port to aboard. The engines were then stopped, and kept so for five minutes. When the Sabarmatti blew two blasts, witness replied with two which meant that witness's vessel was going towards her port, and that the Sabarmatti was going to hers. At that time the Sabarmatti's red light could be seen. Witness was exhibiting to her his red. Instead of that witness went to starboard. Witness thought that, as the Sabarmatti was going the wrong course, she must be in a difficulty or encountering an obstacle. To find out the cause witness took out his glasses, and while he was looking through them, he erroneously gave the order to go right, being all the while under the impression that he had ordered the going to left and that was to port. The second officer came and drew witness's attention to the order to go right. He looked round and saw the ship going at a great speed to the right and ordered the stopping of engines immediately. In order to avoid confusion witness did not alter the course and kept it on until the collison. After stopping the engines he blew three blasts to show that he was going astern, which he was not going. Seeing the Sabarmatti change her course from port to starboard, and again to port, he did not go astern, fearing that, were he to do so, the Sabarmatti would strike the Brahmini in the middle. In witness's opinion, the cause of the collision was witness's own mistake and the absence of a competent person on board the Sabarmatti to counteract the probable consequences of that mistake. When witness saw the Sabarmatti's green light and he was showing his red, he should have, according to the rule of the road, kept on his course, and gone on ahead. But he could not do so, as he had whistled to say he was going to port. He did not know what he was doing, and thought it safest to stop, giving a chance to the officers of the Sabarmatti to rectify his mistake. He kept on shouting to the Sabarmatti to go astern. No speaking trumpet was used. The Sabarmatti struck his ship on the port side aft near the third hatch. Attempts to tow witness' ship or to beach her proved futile. All the passengers were saved. Eventually the Brahmini settled down in water, leaving only her mast and funnel visible.

In answer to Mr. Smetham, witness said that while his ship was settling down, a passenger shouted out that his two children were on board. The children were asleep in the saloon, in which water was filling fast. The chief officer of the Sabarmatti, who had come in a boat to take him up, cried out that witness should leave the ship at once. Taking each child in his arm, witness took them out and put them in the boat.

The court here adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, 89 Forbes Street, Fort. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, chairman of the board of directors presided. The following directors' report had been circulated amongst the shareholders:—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders their annual report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1899. The accounts shew a net profit of Rs. 35,556-3-7 including a balance of Rs. 11,785-11-2 brought forward from the preceding year. In their last report the directors made brief allusion to the exceptional state of things that existed during the period covered by the accounts then rendered and they profoundly regret that this unsatisfactory condition of the trade has not only not improved, but on the other hand has developed into a crisis so severe as to be without parallel in the history of the Indian cotton mill industry. Under these unfortunate conditions the result disclosed by the accounts now placed before the shareholders must not be considered wholly unsatisfactory. The directors regret they cannot declare a dividend, such a course being inadvisable in view of the extreme depression in business now prevailing; they, therefore, propose to appropriate to fire Inssurance fund account Rs. 2,000, to carry forward Rs. 33,556-3-7. Rs. 35,556-3-7. The shareholders will observe that considerable sums have been applied to depreciation of buildings and machinery, such amounts having been met by the transfers for this purpose of Rs. 2 46 045-8 from fire insurance fund account, Rs. 3,95,319-3 from loan fund account, Rs. 41,611-2-6 from insurance on shipment account and the directors anticipate that their decision in this respect will meet the full approval of the shareholders. The sum of Rs. 43,000 hitherto standing at the credit of new engines fund account has been carried to the reduction of the cost of the new engines. The new engines, boilers, and other machinery ordered as mentioned in the two previous annual reports, have been erected and the directors have pleasure in stating that all are working smoothly and well. The new manager Mr. Aspden, assumed charge in April last, and from the knowledge gained during the interval the directors are assured they have secured the services of an able officer, and one whose experience will prove of advantage to the company. As already pointed out the cotton mill industry is passing through an exceptionally trying period, the unfavorable monsoon last year bringing in its wake the dire affliction of famine and a short cotton crop. Prices of cotton have arisen materially and the advance has been strengthened by the smaller supplies of, and the higher rates paid for, American cotton in America and Europe. Coal also commands higher prices, while prices of cloth and yarn are unremunerative. Thus the out look for the present year is most unsatisfactory, and great anxiety exists among all interested in Indian cotton mills. In common with other concerns your directors joined in the movement to curtail production and in furtherance of this object our mill has been from November last, working only 4 days a week. The mill buildings, machinery, and contents, are insured against fire for Rs. 31,15,000 and cloth in godown in the market for Rs. 20,000. The directors beg to announce the resignation of Mrs. S. D. Sassoon and desire to record their appreciation of the interest she always displayed in everything affecting the company during the period she occupied the position of president. They extremely regret the loss of her valuable assistance and co-operation. The members of the board who retire by rotation is the Honorable Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. S. E. Sheilim; they are however eligible for re-election, in conformity with the articles of association. Owing to the death of Mr Merwanji Soraoji Jamsetji, one of the auditors of the company, Mr. Nowroji EduljiSettna was appointed by the directors in his place which they hope will be approved. The meeting will have to elect two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said that the mill industry during the past year had suffered very heavily. Before it had recovered from the shock of one famine, it had to encounter another famine of greater magnitude. Men and cattle were perishing in great numbers and the state of affairs at present was very gloomy. Cotton had been very dear, the price at one time rising to Rs. 300 per candy. Luckily, however, they had managed to secure cotton for their mill at a cheap rate of Rs. 190 per candy. Nearly half the number of mills in Bombay had already stopped working altogether, while their mill was working four days in a week. The new engines and boilers had been working very satisfactorily and smoothly and a great saving in coal had been effected. The quality of production had improved and the quantity increased. With regard to the finances of the mill, the chairman said they had been advancing money to the mill at six per cent. only and were charging commission at two pies a pound on the sale. Other mills were charging three pies on a pound on the production, which made a very great difference.

The report was adopted. The usual resolutions were then carried, re-electing directors and appointing auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 14. Rampart Road, Fort, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—The directors beg to lay before you the annual report of the company's affairs with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1899, showing a net profit of Rs. 48,455-13-9 including the balance of 3,094-8-5 brought forward, which they trust will be found satisfactory. The year under report was one of extreme gravity for the mill industry and while on the one hand there was a brisk and sudden rise in cotton, which materially enhanced the cost of mixings the price of yarn remained a long time stationary, and when it did move up it was still found to be much below the cost of production. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration the directors hope that you will consider it a matter of congratulation that your mills made some profit. The agents have charged one third commission. The directors now recommend that the profits be disposed of as follows:—To depreciation account machinery, Rs. 45,000; to debenture loan charges Rs. 3,328; to carry forward Rs. 127-13-9: Rs. 48,455-13-9. The new mill mentioned in the last report started in May, 1899. This mill consists of 16,192 mule spindles and 14,960 ring spindles with all the preparatory machinery, while there is ample reserve power in the engine which will with ease drive more than double the number of spindles, and the building contains accommodation for about 20,000 extra spindles. With the turn in the fortunes of the industry for the better, this new mill will be found a help to the profit earning capacity of your company in the near future. The directors invited Mr. J. I. David to join the board pursuant to clause 87 of the company's articles of association, and you are requested to confirm the appointment. Two of the directors, Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and J. E. Ezra, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The mill buildings both old and new with the machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 42,81,300.

On the motion of the chairman the above report together with the audited statements of accounts for the year 31st December last, was adopted. The appointment of Mr. J. I. David as a director of the company was confirmed. Two of the directors Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and J. E. Ezra, who retired by rotation, were re-elected for the current year. Messrs. Furguson and Irvine and Mr. Ratonji Rustomji Metha were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 250 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

The following notice had been sent to the shareholders as a part of the business to be transacted at the above meeting:— "To pass a resolution that so much of the company's land acquired subsequently to the execution of the debenture trustdeed dated the 8th December, 1896, as is taken up by portions of the new mill extension is included in the security provided by the said deed and that the same be formally conveyed to the trustees of the said indenture."

The chairman said that after the notice had been posted to the shareholders the directors were legally advised not to trouble the shareholders with the business contained in it, specially as he the (chairman) now understood, the terms of the notice would have to be amplified. Mr. Wadia said that what was proposed to be done, by the shareholders, was found to be within the power of the board of directors and they would do as they were advised.

STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Rampart Road. Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, presided. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—The directors beg to submit for your adoption the annual report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1899. The net profits earned by the company during the year under report is Rs. 30,825-9-2, which reduces last year's debit balance of Rs. 69,543-1-5 to Rs. 38,717-8-3. Owing to the total failure of the rains the cotton crop will be barely eight annas in the rupee, which has materially enhanced the price of raw material, whilst the prices of yarn and cloth remained stationary for a long time. With the rise in cotton, yarn and cloth have gone up, but still they are below the cost of production, and no relief is expected until the next monsoon. In spite of critical times it is a matter of congratulation that your mill was able to earn a small profit, and so far as the directors can judge no losses have been incurred up to the end of March; if any thing there is a fair credit balance. Your cloth is beginning to find favour and the directors hope that in the near future it will come up to the level of some of the best mills. The agents have charged one-third commission. The directors invited Mr. J. I. David to join the board pursuant to clause 87 of the company's articles of association and you are requested to confirm the appointment. Two of the directors, Messrs. Jamestji Ardaseer Wadia and J. E. Ezra, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth stores, &c., are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 22,68,450.

The report was adopted. The appointment of Mr. J. I. David, as a director, was confirmed. Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia and J. E. Ezra, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Dorabji Hormusji was re-appointed auditor and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 250 per annum. The customary compliments to the chairman, concluded the business before the meeting.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.
(Before Mr. C. W. CHETTY, Chief Judge.)
KOORPAL KOONSEY AND OTHERS VS. JADOWJI KHATOO.

IN this suit the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,170-13-6, being the price of goods sold and delivered by them to the defendant and for the damages sustained by them by reason of the defendant's failure in carrying out his contract to purchase five hundred bags of Rangoon grain. Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Dhunjishaw Dorabji, Barrister-at-Law who was instructed by Mr. Suntoke pleader.

The defendant denied breach of the contract, contending that the plaintiffs were not ready and willing to carry out their part of the contract, the goods tendered by them being not according to the contract, either in quantity or in quality. From the evidence given by one of the plaintiffs, it appeared that he had six hundred and forty maunds of grain short when he tendered the goods. The evidence of Mr. Mac Fadden, who had at the instance of the plaintiffs, surveyed the goods, was also recorded. It was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that notwithstanding the quantity tendered was short by six hundred and forty maunds, yet they could recover judgment as the contract stipulated for delivery of five hundred bags of eight maunds each "more or less."

The Chief Judge in disposing of the suit held that the clause in question could only cover a slight difference in quantity, but was not intended to excuse non-delivery of such a large quantity as had been proved in the case. His honour therefore dismissed the suit and certified Rs. 85 as the professional costs of the defendant's advocate.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP OF 1899-1900.

FORECAST OF OUTTURN.

SINCE the third report on this crop for the current year was issued in January last 116,000 acres have been brought on the record of the villages from which monthly returns are received as having been sown this year with gingelly. This brings the total to 590,900 acres up to the end of March, or about 4 per cent. less than last year and about 6 per cent. less than the average. The deficiency is very marked in the four northern districts (Circars), and is large in the Deccan and the South. The defect in the Circars and Deccan is due to the failure of the south-west monsoon rainfall; in the South there have been none of the showers that often fall during the early months of the year. In the Carnatic and Central districts, the excess was due to the copious rainfall of April and May, 1898. The final estimates of the rate of yield show little or no change from these published in January, but the general average has been reduced from 58 to 54 per cent. of a normal crop. The decrease is due to the continued absence of rain. On the basis of the figures above quoted an estimate has been framed of the total area which may appear in the returns of agricultural statistics for the current year as having been sown with this crop. A calculation is also given below of the probable outturn. No means of testing the accuracy of these latter calculations exist:—

	Acreage.	
		Acs.
1.	Estimated area for 1899-1900	630,000
2.	Area for 1898-99	690,705
3.	Average for five years	763,900
4.	Do. for ten do.	719,600
		Per Cent.
5.	Item 1 is less than item 2 by	9
6.	Do. do. 3 by	18
7.	Do. do. 4 by	12
	Outturn.	
		Tons.
8.	Estimated yield of 1899-1900	18,200
9.	Yield of 1898 99	25,900
10.	Average yield of five years	28,600
11.	Do. of ten do.	27,000
		Per Cent.
12.	Item 3 is less than item 9 by	30
13.	Do. do. 10 by	36
14.	Do. do. 11 by	33

THE BOARD AND THE VELVET.

"A THRONE," said Napoleon, "is a board covered with velvet."

Strip the velvet from the throne, and you have nothing left but bare, vulgar boards; replace the velvet and you have the most coveted symbol of human power and glory. How easy the transition, how vast the difference!

There is no operation in chemistry more sharp and sudden than that in human life whereby extremes of feeling follow each other—tears rarefying into smiles and smiles condensing into tears.

Is happiness, or is power, so poor a thing, then, that it drops into its antithesis at a touch?—at a breath? Let us not be too hasty with our answer, as we may be wrong. The great French Emperor was a cynical fellow, and right well he loved a throne, even though it *was* only an upholstered board.

And we all love life and its blessings even though they are uncertain and shaky.

Hence, when we hear a man say, "*I had no pleasure in life, and did not care what became of me,*" we are interested to know the reason why.

The person from whom we quote these words explains himself thus:—

"For over two years," he tells us, "I suffered from loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and nervousness. Prior to May, 1894, I had always been strong and hearty. At this time I began to feel that something had come over me—I felt so low and weak. After eating my face would flush, and the food gave me great pain across my chest and at the left side. I had a cutting pain around the heart, and bad attacks of palpitation."

I beg to interrupt our good friend a moment at this point. The burning of a barn or a hayrick may make a bigger blaze than the burning of the cottage we live in. But the latter alarms and excites us most because we *do* live in it. On the same principle a very painful ailment of the hand or foot may cause little or no mental anxiety, while a disturbance of the heart's action does, for the heart is one of the three houses which life resides in, the other two being the brain and the lungs. Yet, as generally happens in so-called heart troubles, the worry was needless, as we shall presently see.

"For weeks together," continues the narrator, "I got no proper sleep, and, in truth, so bad was this condition that *I dreaded going to bed.* My nerves were thoroughly unstrung, and affected the left side of my face, which was quite drawn. I suffered martyrdom with facial neuralgia.

"As time went on I grew to be so low and miserable, that I had no pleasure in life, and did not care what became of me. I consulted a doctor, but none of his medicines helped me. Better and worse, I continued to suffer, until a friend told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I got a bottle from Mr. Pulham, Grocer, Spring Road, and after taking it a short time I felt it was doing me good. I slept well, and had less distress after meals. This encouraged me to persevere with it, and gradually I got stronger, and the nerve pains wore away. *I now enjoy good health*, and have recommended this medicine to many of my customers. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Harry Wenden, Hairdresser, 171, Spring Road, St. John's Ipswich, July 17th, 1896."

Mr. Wenden's explanation of his loss of life's pleasure is commonplace after all. And yet how much more important than if it were unique or exceptional; because the commonplace is the universal. It is disease, my gentle reader, that tears the velvet from thrones, that robs the cottager of his sleep, that makes the baby cry in its cradle, that strips the strong man of his vigour, that wipes the bloom from the cheeks of fair women, that hurries humanity to the churchyard with bowed heads and bleeding feet. And the most pitiless ogre of all diseases is the one, from which Mr. Wenden suffered, and which Mother Seigel's Syrup cures—indigestion, dyspepsia. Even without the velvet, Health is the best of thrones, and this great remedy helps to keep you seated safely and happily upon it.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says: Azam Nilkant Shobabrao Salvi, Chief Constable, Thana, has been appointed Inspector of Police, vice Rao Saheb Abaji Sakharam Deshmukh of Kalyan, promoted from the 22nd March last. Mr. Gajanand Damodhar Varthak, Clerk, Chief Accounts Office, has been appointed Abkari Inspector at Moorbad in Thana, from the 20th instant.

The Rev. Father Michael F. Pereira, Vicar of Thana, is endeavouring to place the East Indian Association's Thana Girls' School on a better footing by securing for it frequent visits from Mother Theodorine, Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, or some Sister from that Institution, and also by getting the school better assistance from Government and the local Municipality.

At an urgent general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroze Ardesir Framji Moos, it was unanimously resolved that the resolution passed by the Municipality in 1884 and 1892 should be altered and permission granted to the land-owners in Bazaar Pieth to build their houses within the regular line of streets and set back for widening the road, from Jambli Point to the Police Chowkey No. 2, according to the plan submitted by the Executive Engineer of the District, should be sanctioned.

The following relief work was started during the preceding week in Thana Taluka:—Gaimookh-Ghorebunder Road. The following allotment has been sanctioned:—Rs. 2,250 for doles to village servants in Thana. Mr. Yeshvant Laxuman Dhekne, Civil Officer in charge of the Famine Relief Works at Gaimookh, has been invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate in the Thana District. The philanthropic European and Native gentlemen of Bombay, who came here yesterday, went direct to Gaimookh Famine Relief Works to distribute clothings, &c., to the famine-stricken people employed there.

Head Constable Thomas Adams, of the Thana Police, has received a second-class prize of Rs. 75, from the Inspector-General of Police, in competition shooting of the districts in the Northern Division for the last year.

A woman of the Koonbee caste, who was charged with stealing half a seer of salt worth about one anna, from the Government Salt Pan at Trombay, was tried by Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Thana, and fined Rs. 2, on Tuesday last.

There has been recrudescence of plague in the town of Kelvi-Mahim, of the Thana District, lately. The inhabitants there have left their houses and gone to reside in mandaps erected outside the town. A Maratha Head Constable and three policemen died of plague on Monday last.

The camp of Mr. Edward Lawrence, B.A., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Kharbau, situated on the bank of Bassein and Kalwa river or creek near the Gaimookh-Ghorebunder Road.

Famine Relief Works.—The camp of Mr. James Adams, District Superintendent of Police, is at Bhayandar station.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Unity, 929 tons, Captain Z Hansen, cleared yesterday, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,436 tons, Captain T J Creuss, cleared yesterday, for Akyab in ballast.

THE s s Langbank, 2,696 tons, Captain W J Rout, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 18th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Commonwealth, 2,183 tons, Captain John Richards arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, 7th April, with a cargo of 121,500 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Shanghai, 2,163 tons, Captain A F Street, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, 31st March, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr M Tokiyeda, Mr T Iwai, Mr E Heptoolabhoy, and Mr M G Okada.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Chittagong 13th April via coast ports, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced fine weather in the Bay of Bengal and rain up to 120 N latitude W on the coast, from thence clear skies to port.

THE B I S N Co's s s Palamcotta, 2,014 tons, Captain A J Windebank, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon 29th April brought a cargo of rice and the following passengers:—Mr G Warly, Miss Grieve M D, Mr Arrotoin, Mr Ewing, Mr Brown, Mr Ferguson, Mr Beamish, and Mr Saint. During the voyage she experienced fine weather with strong winds and heavy sea.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Satgi			Royal Navy
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
B Crawder	2053	Sutherland			A Montochoff
Khandalla	1318	MaDearmed			M M & Co
R Irvine	2361	Holbech			Standard Oil Co
Zayathla	2693	Stafford			M M & Co
Peters	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
Cyrus		Simon			M M & Co
Urano	1632	Barberovich	Trieste		A L S N Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Langbank	2696	Rout			M M & Co
Common Wealth	2183	Richard			Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Gulf of Trinidad	1484	Duncanson			J M & Co
C	Brighton	2273	Pirch	Havre		J M & Co
F	Palamcotta	2208	Windebank	Calcutta	1-5	M M & Co
G	Unity	929	Hansen	Rangoon	1-5	Bombay Co
H	Amphitrite	1475	Malloney			J M & Co
K	Rothenfels	1869	Ziegenmeyer	Karachi		Glade & Co
M	Bhundara	2214	Repairing			M M & Co
O	Arabia	4697	Parfitt	London	5-5	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Fukeera	Bhownagar	30-4	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	30-4	Do
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	M Goa	1-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Mogul	2354	Bailey	London	5-5	T M & Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	11-5	W&A G & Co
3	Imperator	2320	Klausberger	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
5	Oriental	3087	Jephson	Aden	11-5	P & O S N Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Cook	Japan	5-5	P & O S N Co
9	Elax	2612	Baker	Marseilles	1-5	W&AG&Co
10	Methley Hall	2232	Brick	Liverpool	5-5	K N & Co
15	Clyde	4098	Street	China	8-5	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	1-5	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Langbank s	Rout	Calcutta, April 18
30	Culna s	Hill	Chittagong, April 13
	Shanghai s	Street	Kobe, March 31
	Commonwealth s	Richards	Batoum, April 7

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Ancona s	Coates	Mauritius
	Forerie s	White	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, Klausberger, for Trieste, &c.
" Chupra, Cruess, for Akyab.
" Unity, Hansen, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indus, for China, &c.
" Hispania, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 30.

FROM GLASGOW.
Cragoswald s—40 cases wine and 96 cases whisky Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 14 cases plate glass N J Banajee.

FROM LONDON.
Arabia s—35 packages provision etc Dajeebhoy Dadbbhoy 20 cases biscuits Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 5 cases stationery Hussonaily Abdoolally; 80 cases provision etc Jehangir Jamsetjee Cooper; 39 cases provision Eduljee and Co; 48 cases claret Cutler Palmer and Co

FROM ANTWERP.
Raventhaler s—21 cases blacking T Akberally

FOR FIEUME.
India s—500 barrels bicorbonate of soda H J Rustomjee and Co

FROM HAMBURG.
Raventhaler s—1 butt sherry Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM VENICE.
Arabia s—51 cases condensed milk M A Guffoor; 10 cases soap Holland Bombay Trading Co; 15 cases soap Cowasjee Ruttonjee and Sons

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—6 cases exercise books Hussonally Abdoolally; 21 packages clocks and time pieces Josep Bhum; 23 packages paper M A M Shurufally; 5 cases pianos Soundy and Co; 20 cases safes P Pallonjee Dadabhoy; 15 cases soap A H Abdoolally; 9 cases time pieces and clocks Essoofally Heptoola.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat-burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERTING VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

IN AID OF THE COLABA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-DAY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture ..... Romantique ..... Bela
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regiment by kind permission of the Officer Commding and Officers Conductor Mr BARTLETT

2 Song ..... Who carries the Gun ..... Needham
Mr BINNING

3 Song ..... Do as they do in England ..... Roeckel
Mrs MICHAEL

4 Glee ..... Mynheer Vanduncle ..... Bishop
Members of Band 1st Norfolk Regiment

5 Song ..... May Day ..... Waltham
Miss WILLIS

6 Character Song and Dance .. The Piccannimics from the Runaway Girl
Messrs WIMBUSH and BROOKS

PART II.

1 Entracte ..... Folie forenc ..... Waldteufel
Band of the 1st Norfolk Regiment by kind premission of the Officer Commding and Officers Conductor Mr BARTLETT

2 Song ..... Bidely ..... Arroo
Capt CUPPAGE

3 Aola Solo ....
Mr M T CARROLL

4 Song ..... Serenade de Ruy Blas ..... Wekerlin
Miss PEDRAZA

5 Recitatim ....
Mr MANNING

6 Comic Song ..... Selected ..... Wetto]
Mr BEN DEFRECE

LIVING PICTURES.

SCENES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(a) His First and Last Shot
(b) Spiking the Gun
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"OFFICIAL PAPERS apper taining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady without a change in rates and very little doing. Buyers of ready Telegraphic and demand wanted 1-32nd over the Bank's selling rates, sellers of course, asking for 1-32nd under their buying rates, in neither case however was the concession given.

From July to December, Telegraphic was offering at 1s. 3 31-32d. and demand at 1s. 4d. in one direction only, but from September to December most of the Banks were willing to sell at these rates. A few bills were sold ready at 1-4 7-32d., but only those which had to be parted with.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Market opened at Rs. 96-3 ready and Rs. 96-4 forward, the Settlement passing off quietly at about these rates. The surplus of July 50 lacs was "budleed" at a difference of 1-32nd to 3-32nds, and this large amount of paper hanging over till next settlement must, to some extent, have a depressing effect.

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is down 20 lacs on the week as will be seen from the following statement :—

	Inc. Rs.	Dec. Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	72,783	
" " Branches	261,078	
Other " "		11,27,222
Government Securities		3,410
Other authorised	unchanged.	
Loans	569,149	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	645,328	
Balances with other Banks	39,095	
Cash		20,28,548

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Manockji Petit have improved to Rs. 1,820, but as the market was partially closed on account of the death of a certified broker there was not much doing.

WHEAT.—The market is firmer and White Delhi is quoted at Rs. 5-3-3.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is unchanged, the market keeping quiet, but steady.

LINSEED.—The market continues to rule at high rates, as much as Rs. 9 being paid for "bold" at which business has been done, and in small grain at Rs. 8-11 0 to 8-13-0.

CASTORSEED is rather quieter at a decline of 8 annas per candy say, at Rs. 38.

RAPESSED.—The market is firm and Brown Cawnpore is named Rs. 7-1-0 ; Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-10-0, with buyers and business done during the day.

POPPYSEED.—This is also firm at higher rates with a good demand, business in ready having been done at Rs. 8-2-0 to Rs. 8-2-6.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with a downward tendency. For Genoa and Marseilles 14s. 6d. for May is offering, and 12s. 6d. for June, but without buyers.

The Eden Hall, from Kurrachee for Marseilles and Liverpool has filled up here at 15s. 9d. or thereabouts.

COALS.—The position remains unaltered without any business to report.

COTTON.—The market is steadier and rates about Re. 1 higher. There is a moderate demand from both shippers and Mills, the former taking 600-700 bales and the latter about 900.

Rates for new crops are firmer but with little doing. F. G. Bengals for January 1901, Rs. 176. Good Broach for March 1901, Rs. 203

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	219
" May	217
" F. G. ready	214
Broach Fine ready	235
" Good "	230
Bhownugger Good	270
" Westerns "	218

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American Crop figures which give the following comparisions with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts	49,000	71,000	54,000
Do Exports to U. K.	35,000	29,000	26,000
Do do to Continent	49,000	35,000	30,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,136,000	7,937,000	8,171,000
Do. exports to U. K. do	2,025,000	3,216,000	3 109,000
Do. do to Continent do	3,036,000	3,113,000	3,432,000
Do. stock in the Ports	450 000	787,000	699,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,630,000	4,228,170	3,690,090
" " " of Surats	49,000	180,470	135,020

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	647,000	1,616,490	1,248,850
" London	5,000	4,000	3,000
American Afloat	1,10,000	72,900	128,200
East Indian "	1,000	6,500	3,000
Total	763,000	1,699,890	1,383,050
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 14-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 19-32
" Good Bhownugger	4 24-32d.	2 25-32d.	3
Difference	22-32d.	19-32d.	19-32

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	194
Barsee and Nuggur	2
Berar	234
Total Comras	430
Dhollera	62
Compta and Dharwar	1,348
Westerns	301
Bengals	87
Total	2,228

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	1,702
Linseed	14,000
Rapeseed	7,389
Gingelly Seed	54
Poppy Seed	14,599
Castor Seed	1,020
Rice	84,515
Myrabollams	2,435

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th April, as compared with the statement of 21st April, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 21. Rs.	April 28. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,47,387	54,20,175
Do. do. at Branches	26,04,809	28,65,887
Other Deposits	436,62,460	425,35,238
Post Bills	7,418	4,567
Credits, undrawn	20,25,174	19,68,742
Rs...	705,47,249	697,94,609
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,79,957	79,76,547
Other authorised Securities	24,75,589	24,75,589
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	101,85,015	102,47,930
Loans do. do.	167,35,783	171,67,785
Bills Discounted and purchased	165,98,636	172,43,964
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,716	23,695
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	2,73,795	3,15,889
Cash	159,47,782	139,19,234
Rs...	705,47,249	697,94,609

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Islanda left here yesterday morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 27th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th April, 1900.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	1	53 p.m.	25	50
Teheran	30	2	35 p.m.	...	31
Suez	30	2	40 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th April 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	0	1
" Karachi	0	48	0	1
" Madras	1	26	0	6

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOSHI—April 30, at 6 p.m., on Monday, suddenly of tetanus, Darabshah Framroze Joshi, second son of Framroze R Joshi, Superintendent, Government Central Press, and grand son-in-law of the late Jamsetjee Framjee Kathoke, aged 26. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day (Tuesday, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SURAT.

DEATH.

CONTRACTOR—April 30, at Surat, Bai Dinbai, wife of Pestonjee Ruttonjee Contractor, aged 48 years. Deeply regretted by friends and relations. (Communicated by wire.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCHONEMAN—April 10, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr G W Schoneman, Postal Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

RAVEN—April 22, at Indore Central India, Percy Earle Raven, Executive Engineer, Indore Division, P W D.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.

THE Cape correspondent of the "Times"—not Mr. Rudyard Kipling—having generally remarked that "our generals, regimental officers, and soldiers are all brave, none braver, but it is useless to shirk the fact that the majority of them are stupid," the "St. James' Gazette" and the "Overland Mail" hasten to express their high approval. The "Mail" regards it as the vigorous expression of what is being thought and said on every hand. The correspondent who thinks the generals, regimental officers and soldiers of the British army mostly stupid, is satisfied that this will continue to be the case until the Empire "creates a system of military training which is not calculated to deprive the units of initiative and intelligence." A traveller of many years' experience of the calibre of men seeking her Majesty's Commission, roundly declares that it is absurd to say that they are stupid : they are men of good intelligence. The real defect, in his view, is incompleteness of their intellectual equipment. He attributes that to the system of instruction in the public schools. Matthew Arnold, thirty years ago, made the same complaint, and laboured with only indifferent success to bring about an improvement. His censure extended further. He complained that at Oxford there was no comprehensive system of teaching, and that the result was necessarily incomplete and unsatisfactory, placing England at a disadvantage in culture and thought as compared with Continental nations. The "Times" must take some share in the reproach, if reproach it be, that the educated classes in England dislike logic and prefer what is designated by some commonsense, and by others, rule of thumb. That was, for years, the comforting doctrine of the great journal which now publishes to the world the statement that the whole British Army, from the General to the private, is stupid. The "Times" cannot dissociate itself from its correspondent in this matter, for it quoted with approval General Joubert's sarcasm, that British officers have no brains themselves, and what is worse, they believe that the enemy has no brains either. It is just possible that London editors and their correspondents in South Africa and elsewhere may at times share the epidemic of stupidity which they kindly attribute to all grades of her Majesty's military forces. What is to be thought now of the intelligence of the representations that the Boers could offer no effectual resistance to a single army corps, being incapable of putting in the field more than 30,000 men with no stomach for fighting.

The special correspondent who accompanied Lord Roberts on the march to Bloemfontein, ignoring what had passed and was passing before his eyes, wrote on March 20, that the army would remain in the Free State capital for three weeks to enable Mafeking to be relieved and arrange for a perfect equipment of men and horses, resuming the march with the satisfaction of feeling that they would leave behind a "pacified stretch of country, free from even a Boer control." Yet he had just written that the waste of horseflesh on the march had been enormous. It was only during the last three days that the cavalry marched through pastureland, and "the incessant work to which the horses were exposed, and the utter inability to wait for, or care for in any way, their horses, that a few days' halt or good food would have saved, have lost us hundreds, even thousands of mounts." The most moderate computation puts the loss of horses at 10,000. Where was the probability of that terrific waste being made good in three weeks? It is now the end of April, and the remounts have only begun to arrive. It will be noted that the correspondent speaks of the utter inability to care for the horses in any way as conducing to the break-down of the mobile force. One of the besetting sins of the British cavalrymen, and still more of the mounted infantry, is the incapacity to care for or nurse their horses. A letter from an officer at the front states that the indifference of our men in this regard greatly adds to the difficulties of the campaign. The Boer is careful to dismount every two hours to rest his horse or pony, knowing well that if he does not the animal will break down, and he will have to buy another or go on foot. In our army there is no such concern, for the man who loses his horse, goes to the remount department for another. An artillery officer who took part in the bombardment of Cronje's force at Paardeberg, writing to a relative in London, incidentally refers to the terrible loss of horses. "My battery lost sixteen horses dead, and thirty-six incapacitated. The division lost 500 dead, and 1,500 hors-de-combat after French headed off Cronje. We had to leave nearly everything behind, and had nothing to eat from the Friday to the Sunday night. There was no fodder for the horses, they could only subsist by grazing, of which there was very little ; the agony of the poor creatures was awful." The leaving everything behind refers to the reversal of the march of 40,000 men and 20,000 horses, with mules and oxen on the sudden discovery that Cronje had evacuated Magersfontein carrying with him his guns. The army was then moving upon Kimberley with General French's cavalry and mounted infantry in advance, when it became known that Cronje was making for Bloemfontein. It was decided on the instant to change the direction of the march, and envelop him. All the arrangements had been made for supplying the army on the route to Kimberley, when the head of the Commissariat Department was asked if he could promise the army full rations for the new movement, and he stated that it would be impossible to do so, or even to supply half rations. Quarter rations alone could be relied upon. Lord Roberts, after consideration, said : "Well, I think they (the troops) will do it for me," It seems strange that with a considerable cavalry force, strengthened by the colonial contingents, and the local scouts, it was possible for Cronje to evacuate Magersfontein without its being instantly known to Lord Roberts and his Chief of Staff. It was by mere accident that one of the divisions, moving north, came upon a Boer commando, supposed at first to be an isolated body, but which was, later on, discovered to be Cronje's rear-guard. Had the evacuation been known at once, as it surely ought to have been, it would not have been necessary to put such a strain on the army, as that which Lord Roberts found necessary. As the special correspondent, already referred to, puts it, "those men underwent for their Commander-in-Chief, without a murmur, the inevitable hardships of a long march through a waterless country, scorched by day and drenched by night, without change of clothes, without tents. . . The unshaven, grimy men, with outworn khaki, that marched into Bloemfontein yesterday (March 13)—the last few miles of the forty covered by them since the same hour on the previous day—as freshly and in as perfect a dressing as the parade-grounds of Aldershot ever saw, testified in their own sufficient way to a love of Bobs that is one of the most important factors of this campaign."

The magnetism of a successful and popular commander will no doubt enable men to endure fatigue and hunger without a murmur, but it will not save starving and neglected horses and transport animals from breaking down, and their breakdown means that it is impossible for the army to continue its progress. That is the secret of the long "pause" in the campaign which has excited so much surprise and anxiety at home. It also explains to a certain extent how it has happened that aggressive columns of the enemy have made themselves felt south of Bloemfontein in territory which was supposed to be pacified, and delivered from the presence of even a Boer patrol. Losses have been incurred which might have been supposed to be impossible, with a large army, little if at all short of 100,000 men, under the immediate command of Lord Roberts. It is now evident that it was a delusion to believe that the Free State was tired of the war and was inclined to submit. A special correspondent of the "Times" was not carried away like some of his colleagues by the vociferous welcome tendered to the conqueror on his triumphant entry into the capital :—"Much of the enthusiasm that greeted the invading cortege throughout the town, was due rather to discretion than emotion. In fact, the reception by the inhabitants of a capital from among whom most of the English had been compelled to fly long ago was a trifle too warm; a suggestion of insincerity was always present, even when the cheering was loudest." The Burghers, who took the oath and surrendered worthless weapons, lost no time in rising when the Boers re-appeared in force throughout the country. The capture of the unfortunate General Gatacre's five companies was effected while they were engaged in collecting arms from outlying farmers. The Free Staters have been taught that we are not yet in a position to protect them in their new-found loyalty, and to escape the penalties of high treason at the hands of their own compatriots, they take the risk of incurring the resentment of the invader. The movement of Lord Roberts northwards now depends on the arrival of at least 20,000 horses, which will probably reach Bloemfontein in May. The advance may then be resumed at the end of May or in June.

MR. G. J. MORRISON, who laid the first Chinese railway, contributes an article to *Cassier's Magazine* in which a warning is addressed to sanguine engineers. China is rich in potential railway traffic—that has become a commonplace. The difficulties of the Chinese Government in internal administration are greatly aggravated by the want of railways—that also is a commonplace. And every traveller in China meets several intelligent Chinamen who are sincerely anxious that as many railways as possible should be made at once. European capitalists are no less anxious to make the railways, and the conclusion is natural that, "human nature being much the same everywhere," the last prejudices of the Government will immediately be swept away and a great era of railway building in China will begin—a golden age for engineers. Mr. Morrison thinks not ; or rather not just yet. He has watched all the progress of engineering in China in the last quarter of this century, and he has observed that the Europeans who have done most in China are those who have worried the Government least ; those who have made the best of the conditions they found there, instead of trying to create new conditions before setting about their business. Mr. Morrison's own experience in 1876 taught him the futility of heroic measures ; the Shanghai-Woosung line, which was to demonstrate to the Chinese the value of railways, was bought by the Government indeed, but only to be at once torn up. Mr. Kinder's way, which Mr. Morrison describes with admiration, was slower but surer. Mr. Kinder built a little locomotive with an old portable boiler and some wheels from the scrap heap, and set it to haul trucks on a colliery tramway ; then he allowed wayfarers to steal a ride in the trucks, and little by little insinuated improvements and extensions until the reluctant Government awakened to the truth that a State railway, with passenger and mineral traffic, had been firmly established. It has grown into a busy system of 300 miles, and has paved the way for the new systems now being made. But the reform of China is not a career that Mr. Morrison can recommend to a young engineer.

SYDNEY is in a ferment ; the inhabitants are rushing to Melbourne in order to get out of the way of plague and the municipal authorities are doing all they can to cleanse the city whose filthiness surprises them. In the midst of the bustle has arisen a man, who, if not inaccurately reported, is certainly gifted with a vivid imagination, and who is crying out, "This is not plague at all ; but typhus!" Many people have listened to him, and, according to a Melbourne contemporary, the view that the visitation is not plague is in some cases very strongly held, and powerful arguments are brought forward in support of the contention that the medical profession and the public of Sydney are making a mistake. Then we read : A gentleman who, until within the last few days, has been in Sydney since the outbreak, is firmly of opinion that the disease is an aggravated form of typhus, and not the plague at all. Though not a medical man, he has been intimately associated with those who have had to do with the plague in India, and for two years—during 1896 and 1897—was himself in Calcutta while the plague raged. In conversation with a representative of "The Age," the gentleman whose name is carefully concealed told a very remarkable story. It is unfortunate his name is not allowed to transpire. We should have liked to examine his credentials. It will, of course, be news to most people in this country that plague raged in Calcutta in 1896-97. So far as people in India are aware plague has not raged in Calcutta at all, and is only just now beginning to justify the employment of the term epidemic in describing it. However, the gentleman from Calcutta may mean well and consider that the end justifies the means. He wishes to reassure the people and avert panic. So he tells them again he was in Calcutta during the plague and whilst there he was very intimate with the doctor in charge of the plague operations. He heard and also read a great deal about the plague and from the knowledge he gained he did not think they have the plague in Sydney at all. "Why he did not think they have the plague in Sydney is because the mortality has been so very low —some 19 deaths out of 70 cases. In India the mortality is over 90 per cent, The deaths, too, occurred within two or three hours of the patient's removal to quarantine ground. It was recently given out that one man who had the plague was fairly cheerful and able to walk about. Well in a true case of plague that would be an absurdity." We should advise our Australian friends not to be led astray by the anonymous gentleman. The percentage of deaths, he quotes, was not the percentage among Europeans, but among natives who lack the stamina and physique of their Western associates. There can be no possibility of doubt that Sydney has plague and sufficiently badly even if the mortality does not exceed 27 per cent.

THE Presidency plague returns this week show a gratifying fall of 338 in the number of attacks and 272 in the number of fatal cases. Bombay city reported a decrease under each head of close upon a hundred, whilst the Karachi figures were practically stationary. Lower figures were recorded in Belgaum, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and Junjira, but an appreciative rise has taken place at Aden. No less than seventeen districts and states were free during the week.

THE Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of the concessions reported to have been made in connection with Uncovenanted Service leave and pension rules has not yet arrived in India, and no official information is consequently available regarding the matter.

WE learn on good authority from Simla that no immediate action is likely to be taken in connection with Presidency Banks scheme.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, for a member to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, who has resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. H. O. Campbell, of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Shanghai, Commander A. T. Street, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, has been chartered by Government to convey invalids and troops to Southampton on the 16th of next month.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad mails were not delivered in Bombay until 6-15.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation, yesterday, after a protracted debate the Hon. Mr. Mehta's motion in favour of the Budget Grant for the work of the house-inspection staff was carried by 26 votes to 16. An incident of the discussion was a passage at arms between the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Hormusjee Vakil.

MR. F L. PETRIE, Indian Civil Service, has been permitted to resign from the 1st March last.

COLONEL ST. G. GORE, Surveyor-General, who has been inspecting the Trigonometrical Office at Dehra, reaches Simla on the 1st May.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Rainsford and Browne are appointed temporarily to command the Royal Artillery at Jhansi and Allahabad, respectively.

CAPTAIN EWBANK, R.E., Officiating D. A. A. G. for Instruction, Bangalore, has been confirmed in the appointment, vice Major Shore, vacated.

THE telegraph line from Panjpai to Nushki on the route to Seistan is practically finished. It will be of great service as linking Quetta with Nushki.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday fell to 89, which is only four above the quinquennial average. The fresh cases of plague reported were 33, with 29 deaths.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th April, 1900, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 565,285 maunds and Rs. 17,533 in the earnings.

MAJOR-GENERAL WODEHOUSE is transferred from the Presidency to the Sind district but continues to officiate in command of the Secunderabad district, while General Tucker is on service in South Africa.

MORE Indian syces are now wanted in South Africa. A batch of these useful servants is being collected and will be despatched in charge of Captain Shea, 15th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant Peck, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

OWING to the drought in the Baluchistan hills the Marris and Bughtis have lost a large number of cattle. They have now been granted relief in money, and these sturdy tribesmen will thus be enabled to tide over a bad season.

DR. HATCH, the gold mining expert, temporarily employed by the Government of India, is about to visit the Hyderabad State, and will then go on to the Mysore mines. He proposes to examine the Wynaad reefs about September, after the rains.

THE Government of India have decided that the reward for the higher standard examination in Burmese should be restricted to officers, hospital assistants and soldiers, European and Native, whose period of residence in Burma does not exceed ten years.

No less than three of the remount depots—Hapur, Kurnal and Ahmednagar—are now infected with glanders. This is a most serious state of things, considering the large number of Australian remounts about to arrive in India. Prompt measures need to be taken immediately to stamp out the disease, otherwise no horses can be sent to or issued from these depots for months to come.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEO. E. MONEY, A.A.G Presidency District, Calcutta, has been granted [redacted] days' accumulated privilege leave from the 28th April to the 26th of July, 1900. During his absence Captain H. A. Iggulden, D.A.A.G., Presidency District, will officiate as A.A.G. in addition to his other duties.

As the special officers deputed to purchase mules in the Punjab are not likely to obtain many more animals of the required standard, and that the further retention of all of them will cause needless expense to the State, the Commissary-General-in-Chief has been authorised to direct such of these officers as may not be required to return to their permanent appointments.

SOME little time ago it seemed as if further trouble would arise with the Chinese beyond Sadon in Upper Burma. It appears, however, that there has been genuine misunderstanding locally about the provisional border north of the demarcated boundary, which border the Chinese had crossed with a small force. They have now gone back of their own accord, and the misunderstanding is one that can be settled by diplomatic means.

IN the village of Gakiwal, in which plague has re-appeared, there have been, so far, only four seizures, one of which has terminated fatally. A later report announces a recrudescence in the village of Kamam (population 1,969). This village is situated about four miles due west of Nawashahr and was first infected in February 1898. It is also reported that a new village, Kajila (population 457), adjoining the township of Banga, has become infected.

THE famine relief returns this week are defective as the figures from Hyderabad State are wanting. There is an increase of 85,000 persons on the lists in British provinces and 18,000 in Native States, excluding Hyderabad, so that there must be a grand total now of about 5 1-2 millions. The largest increases are in the Central Provinces, 45,000 ; Bombay Native States, 24,800 ; Ajmere Merwara, 15,500 ; the Punjab, 9,500.

THE weather continues peculiarly cold all along the hills. Leh is 18° below the normal, and Murree, Chakrata and Simla are all 11° colder than usual. Fresh snow fell on the hills and in the valley surrounding Srinagar on the 25th instant. A report from Almorah states that snow fell on two occasions in March in Malla Dunapur, on three occasions in Malla Johar, on four in Mallas, Byans, Chandas and Darma, and is heavier than that of last year.

THE following order is issued :—"Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon Lieutenant-Generals Commanding and local Military Authorities generally, that they are not precluded, on financial grounds, from submitting important proposals affecting the efficiency of the Army in India and its Departments. It is desirable that the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief should be made aware of all requirements, it being left to one or other of these authorities, according to the rules of procedure, to decide whether any particular measure should, or should not, be proceeded with."

THE question of raising two new Indian regiments to replace the two diverted to Mauritius for permanent garrison duty is still in quite a nebulous stage says the Lahore paper, nothing whatever of a definite nature has yet been decided. It is supposed that the two regiments in Mauritius will ultimately both be drawn from the Madras army—at present one is taken from the Bengal Command—and that the two new ones will be raised in the north and assigned to the relief of the over-worked Punjab garrisons. But nothing has been decided as to the class of men to be recruited, or whether the 41st Bengal Infantry and 3rd Punjab Infantry are, or are not to be restored to the army.

MANY, observes a contemporary, will envy, though few will grudge the continued prosperity of the State Railway Provident Institution. The Manager of the North-Western Railway has just been able to inform his staff that the fixed bonus of 50 per cent. on compulsory deposits during the half year ending 31st December 1899, and the second bonus admissible on the net earnings of the line for the same half year, have been paid as a contribution to the institution. The two contributions combined give a total bonus of 15 annas per rupee of compulsory deposits of the half year in the case of subscribers under the old rules, and of a rupee for each rupee in the case of those under the new rules.

THE last case of plague in the village of Haidon in the Patiala State having occurred more than twenty-one days ago, the village will now, according to the plague regulations, be declared free from the disease. At first it was proposed to entirely destroy the village of Haidon by burning it, and then it was suggested to merely destroy the infected houses ; but as either of these proposals, if carried out, would have been productive of alarm and prejudice, and perhaps concealment of cases in future, they were not adopted. Unfortunately also the inhabitants refused to be inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic serum before return to the village, and the Patiala medical authorities could only thoroughly disinfect and whitewash all the houses in the village. The villagers will return to their houses this week.

WITH regard to the probabilities of the coming monsoon, the Punjab paper believes, the meteorological authorities consider that there is an intimate and direct relation between the rainfall of the South-east Trades in Africa, etc., and the monsoon rainfall of India, but hardly enough is known of the rainfall of South Africa, to say exactly what is the significance of particular falls, because it has not been ascertained whether the late heavy fall in the Orange Free State is abnormal or not. It has been the practice to consider strong Trade and very good Trades rainfall as a favourable sign for the monsoon, but the experience of last year has shown that this relation has only been carried up to a certain point. Last year there were abnormally heavy rains over South Africa and this was accompanied with abnormally light rains in India, so that it may be concluded after a certain point the occurrence of rain in South Africa becomes an unfavourable instead of a favourable indication.

IT is not proposed at present, says the "Pioneer," to extend the issue of sovereigns, in payment of money orders, beyond the Presidency towns and Rangoon. Our contemporary fails to see why payments in gold should not be made also in large commercial centres such as Delhi and Cawnpore. Another point with regard to the circulation of gold is the payment of Government salaries : in all the principal stations in India where treasuries and banks exist sovereigns might well be employed. In places like Simla, for example, where the cost of carting rupees from the plains is very heavy during the summer months, it would be a matter of economy to send up sovereigns instead. The local trades and the bazaar would soon become familiarised with the yellow coin and the public would not resent a change in part from paper and silver currency. The enormous stock of sovereigns at the dispoeal of the Government of India should permit of the issue being freely extended : there seems no chance of the supply running short, as the import of gold still continues to be very brisk.

SURGEON-GENERAL HARVEY'S annual note on the reports of charitable hospitals and dispensaries in India for 1898 takes the form of a review for the two triennial periods 1893-95 and 1896-98. Taking the latter period for the purposes of comparison, we find that, on an average, over four million patients are treated in Madras, nearly four millions in the North-Western Provinces, over three millions in the Punjab and Bengal, and a little in excess of two millions in Bombay. These enormous figures mean that roughly speaking, ten per cent. of the population of Madras seek medical relief at dispensaries, over eight per cent. in the North-West, nearly fifteen per cent. in the Punjab, four per cent. in Bengal, and eleven per cent. in Bombay. The Punjab also leads with the greatest number of surgical operations during the two triennial periods, 691,983 having been performed during the first, and 537,987 during the second. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh follow closely. The percentage of deaths is wonderfully small, '12 and '16, in this Province.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PURSUIT OF THE BOERS ABANDONED.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Bloemfontein, telegraphing yesterday, says that the cavalry sent in the pursuit of the fleeing commandoes are returning to Bloemfontein.

BOERS RETURN TO WARRENION.

PERSISTENT SNIPING.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a despatch from Warrenton, stating that the Boers have re-occupied the position from which they were shelled on Tuesday last, and are again persistently sniping the inhabitants.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF MAFEKING.

A "Times" despatch from Mafeking, of the 11th instant, states that the Boers on that day celebrated the completion of the sixth month of the siege by a heavy bombardment of the town, causing much damage but no casualties.

Another "Times" despatch from Mafeking bearing the next day's date says that the native outposts guarding our grazing cattle brilliantly repulsed a determined attempt of the enemy to rush them.

DEATH OF THREE OFFICERS.

Captain Brazier-Creagh, of the Indian Staff Corps, and Captain Stanley, of the 9th Lancers, have died of wounds.

Also Major Hawley, of the Royal Scots Greys, has died of disease.

SURRENDER OF HORSES.

The "Daily News" correspondent at Cape Town, telegraphs that General Settle is pacifying the disturbed districts in the north-west of the Colony.

He is enforcing the surrender of horses besides arms.

GENERAL POLE-CAREW'S DIVISION.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

General Pole-Carew's Division arrived at Bloemfontein this morning.

THE BOER PEACE DELEGATES.

The Boer Peace Delegates without visiting any further European capital sail on Thursday for America.

MORE CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCES.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Reuter, in a despatch from Thabanchu, dated 29th instant, says that General French has sent the third and fourth Cavalry Brigades to make separate reconnaissances round the hills to the east of the town. The enemy who hold the hills strongly are evidently only the rearguard and have no transport.

GENERAL POLE-CAREW PUNISHES THE REBELS.

RELIEF COLUMN AT KIMBERLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires under date 28th April:—

The "Daily Chronicle" reports that a portion of the enemy crossed the Modder River at Vaal Bank, south-west of Bloemfontein, on Wednesday, in the direction of Dewetsdorp, and dodged between General Rundle and Colonel Alderson's Mounted Infantry.

The "Daily Telegraph" reports that posts are being established everywhere with a view to repressing forays. There is plenty of provisions at Thaba-Nchu.

Laffan's Agency states that the enemy number 8,000, whereof one-fourth forms a separate commando consisting of special volunteers carrying a week's supplies in their saddle-bags. They are capitally equipped and are largely employed as foraging parties.

A heavy transport train of 750 wagons has arrived at Kroonstad from the south.

No news has been received of General Pole-Carew since Tuesday, when he was punishing the rebels with excellent effect. For instance, he passed a white-flagged farm, which he observed to be sniping a detachment. He immediately paraffined and burned the place and confiscated the cattle.

A Reuter's telegram states that General Hunter is forming a relief column at Kimberley, mainly of the 10th Division, General Hart's Brigade having embarked at Durban under sealed orders, others, probably General Barton's and General Warren's having entrained, via Stormberg and De Aar to Kimberley. where it is believed four of the Natal Batteries have also arrived.

Transports continue to embark and arrive. The hospital ship Maine has returned with a consignment of the wounded. The total remounts despatched this year amount to 27,000 horses and 17,000 mules. Embarkation has been arranged for an additional 7,500 horses, 2,000 mules, and a further supply of 7,300 horses and 2,000 mules has been ordered.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

THE following casualties have occurred in the Indian Contingent in South Africa:—Died—2nd Gordons, Private A. Taylor; enteric—2nd King's Royal Rifles, Private Greenway; and Sergeant Charles Lucas, 9th Bengal Lancers; dangerously wounded—Captain Brasier-Creagh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACCIDENT AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A bridge in the grounds of the Paris Exhibition collapsed this afternoon, falling on the crowd below. Seven people were killed and many injured.

APRIL 30.

According to latest returns ten persons were killed and sixty-three injured by the accident in the grounds of the Paris Exhibition.

MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

A mass meeting has been held in New York on behalf of the Indian famine relief and a permanent committee was formed.

CORRECTION.

Owing to the omission of the word *famine* from our message of the 26th instant, a portion of it was incorrectly rendered, and should read as follows:—

Lord George Hamilton in Council has sanctioned the Indian Government's proposals for improving the position of the Uncovenanted Service.

The Famine Fund amounts to £200,000.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

[The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p. m., to-day.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, 28th April:—The Prince of Wales has published a graceful message of thanks on behalf of the Princess and himself for the universal manifestation of sympathy in their providential escape; also for the gratifying tribute of good-will shown by his recent hearty welcome. Such proofs and generous feeling, his Royal Highness writes, are highly prized and will be ever cherished by their Royal Highnesses.

OBITUARY.

Sir John Bridge, Chief Police Magistrate, London, and Mr. William Duff Bruce, late of Calcutta.

MILITARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OLIVIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

It has been decided to withdraw the troops from the experimental camp at Torawari beyond Kohat.

The 64th Battery Royal Artillery officers are to be transferred to the Imperial Establishment but detained in India pending relief and are to continue to do duty in their respective commands. They will draw Indian pay and allowances.

The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E., has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Major Askwith and Captains Hope and Jennings, on leave from India, have been posted to artillery units at Home.

The retirement of individual R. E. Officers of the Military Works services on attaining fifty-five years, is to be postponed, pending issue of orders regarding the general rule to be followed in such cases.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening of the Jhang district for recruitment of Derajat Mahomedans for the 5th, 6th and 7th Bombay Cavalry.

THE MONSOON FORECAST.

The snowfall report from Lahoul has to-day arrived and completes the large series which is now in the hands of the meteorological authorities. These reports show that though later than usual the snowfall throughout the greater part of the Himalayan region has not been upon the whole heavier than usual. Information, too, from Upper India indicates that the normal conditions of the temperature and pressure are now beginning to establish themselves in the plains. While a south-westerly drift in the Bay of Bengal therefore is still watched with some anxiety general conditions so far as data as yet available go, are considered on the whole not unfavourable for the monsoon. Until, however, cables from the Indian Ocean stations, which are expected to commence in the middle of May, begin to arrive, information will remain incomplete for the formation of the forecast.

THE FAMINE FUND.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Famine Fund the question of fresh grants to distressed districts was considered, having regard to the Hon. Mr. Smeaton's reports and the memorandum on the subject by the Hon. Mr. Holderness. It was decided that subject to the question of apportionment between various districts, a further sum of Rs. 18,50,000 should be at once allotted, which, with the amount already granted, makes the aggregate total of Rs. 46,80,000. The fund has now reached Rs. 46,46,000 odd, to which must be added 8 lakhs, from the 1897 fund, making the total nearly 55 lakhs.

QUETTA NEWS.

THE NUSHKI TRADE ROUTE.

QUETTA, APRIL 29.

The Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by the Political Agent, Quetta, has gone out to-day to Panjpai and Nushki with the object, it is believed, of selecting sites there for building quarters for the Levy Sowars who will be placed to protect and patrol the caravan *route*, the same being continued up to the confines of British territory. Every effort is being made to perfect the arrangement, which will encourage traffic and foster trade *via* Nushki. Pilgrims in considerable and increasing numbers, and mostly in large parties, are now proceeding by this route to the sacred places in Afghanistan, Persia, and Turkestan, where there are several famous shrines.

The General Officer Commanding has left on inspection tour to Fort Sandeman, Loralai, and other places where troops are stationed.

Conductor Walmsley and Sergeant Humphrys, of the Ordnance Department, who went from here, and were in Ladysmith during the siege, returned to-day, and the railway station was crowded to give them a welcome.

A European subordinate of the Commissariat Transport Department, who was in charge of the mules at Sibi, has been under close arrest for some time pending orders from Army Head-quarters.

The British Infantry of the Garrison are being sent out into a standing camp close to Quetta, one company at a time in different directions. This is much appreciated by the troops, and last year helped materially to set them up and keep them out of hospital.

Doctor Summerhays, of the Church Mission Society, has been elected by the Corps to the vacant Second-Lieutenancy in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

PLAGUE MEASURES AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 30.

MR. HOOPER, the Acting Commissioner, presided over a joint meeting of Municipal Members and Plague Committees at Lucknow on Saturday lasting four and a half hours, to consider the subsidiary plague rules for large towns forwarded by the local Government. Amongst the alterations suggested was the abrogation of Rule 7, making the grant of a certificate by a medical attendant in all cases of death compulsory, on the ground that Vaids and Hakims could not be trusted as they may make the demand for a certificate an occasion for extortion, but with regard to Rule 9 the native members urged that Vaids and Hakims' certificates should be accepted without question or power of investigation by the Health Officer. It was urged that the question of dealing with what degree of segregation is required should rest with Ward Committees and not the Health Officer. The rules directing segregation at home to be effected in upper storeys or on roofs of houses were objected to by Hindu members on the ground that in many cases it is essential to salvation to die on the ground-floor. One member said frankly that if the Government desired to know what measures the people wanted, he could tell them that they wanted none at all. Some of the proposals made were favourably considered by the Commissioner, but they all have to be submitted to Government before any changes can be made.

Orders have been issued to restrict the disinfection of articles belonging to native passengers to Naini Tal to the soiled linen and dirty blankets of third-class passengers who hold punch-marked tickets, or who have travelled from plague-infected districts. A similar rule applies to Mussoorie, the disinfection being carried out at Dehra.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE OFFICIAL MACHINE COMPLETE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

FOR nearly a month Simla has been the head-quarters of Government, and to-morrow, when his Excellency the Viceroy arrives from his tour on the frontier, the whole official machine will be complete. Lady Curzon has been here for more than a week. The Right Reverend the Metropolitan has come up for the season, and day by day the tongas deposit fresh consignments of officers on leave from the plains. The station in consequence is beginning to put on a lively appearance, though the wind which whistles over the Mall is still so cold that the fireside is more attractive than the road. So late as last Wednesday the whole place was covered two inches deep in hail, which has beaten down the roses and injured the setting fruit. It has also added to the already unduly large accumulation of snow upon the inner ranges, which accounts for the lateness of the setting in of the heat in Upper India.

Lady Curzon was to be present at the last of Madame Konorab's performances in the Town Hall yesterday, but none of the regular gaieties have yet commenced. The A. D. C. announce their annual auction of boxes for the season, to take place on 11th May, but little will be going on in the way of entertainments until well into next month, the Sipi Fair, and the Viceregal garden party being usually amongst the first of the social functions to take place. Calling, meanwhile, is in full swing. Lady Palmer has appointed Tuesdays to receive visitors, and half the feminine portion of the station was to be seen this week wending its way to Snowdon between twelve and two to pay respects to the wife of our new Commander-in-Chief. For the rest the postal calling system is still in vogue, and I hear the wives of the Members of Council have entered into a league with each other to return no calls—a sensible arrangement that need offend none, provided everyone be treated alike in the matter and no invidious exceptions made.

The mending of the roads is now nearly complete, and a number of sanitary improvements have been introduced, the Municipal mehter with his malodourous burden, for example, being banished from the time of the morning ride into the silent watches of the night. The tonga tax, which is to be of the nature of a toll on visitors, now seems unlikely to be brought into force until next year. It is to provide money for the much-needed drainage system, of which you have already published particulars. Thanks to what was done last year the station has an excellent water-supply, and practical enquiries are now on foot regarding electricity. Nothing will be finally settled in this last connection until the report of Mr. Meares, the electrical expert who has been called in by the Municipality, is submitted. Whichever of the competing schemes be finally accepted, I understand that what is known as the "free system" of installation will probably be adopted. This has been worked with much success in various towns at home. Under it the Electrical Supply Association set up all the necessary house-connections free of charge. The house-holder, therefore, who desires to take to electricity, has only to give notice of his intentions, and thereupon has the necessary lamps and wires set up free, paying only for the electricity he actually uses. The advantage of this is that he is saved all initial expense, a very important thing in a place like Simla, where occupants change so frequently. On the other hand, in return for their additional outlay in the first instance, the Electrical Association which, in this case, will most propably be the Municipality, gains at once a very much larger market for its produce than would otherwise be the case, for whereas nearly everybody would be glad to use electricity if it were not for the initial cost of installation, only a few can afford it where they have to pay a large lump sum down in the first instance, it being always uncertain whether they will remain long enough in the station to recoup themselves in the cheaper price of the new illuminant. With water-power as near and as extensive as is to be found about Simla, the advent of electricity, at a price to oust kerosene oil, is only a matter of time. Pending its being made available to the public, a small steam-engine-worked installation is being set up in the club, and the plant which has long been in successful working at Viceregal Lodge is being renovated.

In regard to the Simla Railway, the materials including both rails and sleepers, for half the route, are said to have been already purchased by the company. The work of constructing the permanent way also has begun in the neighbourhood of Kalka. It may reasonably be hoped, therefore, that the undertaking will now be pushed through without more delay.

An interesting experiment may not improbably be tried here before long, upon lines which are said to have been successfully worked in Colombo. It is to aid visitors to Simla in connection with the servant difficulty perennially in existence in hill stations. It provides an office where chits will be registered and the identity of each man ascertained, thus putting a stop to the fraudulent hiring out of certificate and helping good servants to find places.

In the official world here several important announcements have already been made. First and most eagerly looked for has been the news of the re-opening of the leave so long closed for military officers. Certain restrictions will still be imposed upon such leave and officers will not be allowed to take it in order to go to the seat of the war. The fact is that whereas they can easily be recalled from Home, the same is not the case from South Africa, and the grant of leave is meant to enable necessary rest and change to be taken, and not for the purpose of permitting those whose services may be at any time required in India to embark on an arduous campaign elsewhere. It is true that prospects are brighter all round, alike in South Africa and in Central Asia. The most recent information, indeed, shows that the scare about Kushk was altogether exaggerated, if not largely false, the Russian garrison of that place not having, even yet, been appreciably strengthened. It nevertheless behoves the Government of India to keep the forces available in this country at full strength, until all fear of their being wanted for active service is over. This is apart from the demands for officers for plague and famine operations which are as heavy as ever.

Amongst other matters on which orders have been passed since the Government moved to Simla the appointment of Mr. Fuller to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam, when Mr. Cotton goes on leave is noticeable as being official recognition of merit and ability that has made considerable mark both in the North-Western and Central Provinces. Mr. Fuller acted, two years ago, as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department when Mr. Holderness was on leave, and he is one of the coming men of Upper India. I should also mention the Resolution on the Chapra Case which has just been published in which the Government of India confirm the penalties inflicted by the Bengal Government and support the Calcutta High Court in censuring the judge concerned.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' STEAMER.

THE following passengers have been booked to proceed to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator, Captain G. Kalusberger, sailing on 1st May. Medical examination at No. 3 Victoria dock, at 10 a.m., on 1st May.

Alexander Mr G	Le Dent Mr
Allen Mr H D	Leggatt Mr W C F Mrs and child
Andre Mr	Leggett Mr S P and Mrs
Bartels Mr A	Macpherson Miss
Bernauer Dr Ch	Maller Mrs and infant
Boires Revd J F	Manukoff Mr S
Bretschneider Mr Mrs two children and infant	Natnoobhoy Mr M
Best Capt P G	Newnham Capt A T H and Mrs
Captain Mr C H	Park Mr Maitland N and Mrs
Cook Mr	Parsons The Hon Mr Justice H
Chaumet Mr	Parsons Miss
Cowdell Mr A S Mrs and child	Parviz Miss
Cowdell Miss M	Patell Mr R M
Cowdell Miss E F	Schatavsky Mr E de
Cowdell Miss B	Schonert Mr F
Cowdell Master A	Sethna Mr Phiroze C
Crofts Lt Col J	Sett Mr S D
Eissner Mr H	Sett Mr J A
Evans Major J W and Mrs	Seitz Mrs and infant
Frank Mr W	Stokes, two Misses
Greir Miss J	Stockes Master
Grimwood Lt J O	Strobe Mr
Hughes The Hon Mr W C and Mrs	Thomas, Mr T G
Hutchinson Col H D	Vieram Mr H
Jehanghier Sir J Cowasjee and Lady	Wright Revd C F H and Mrs
Kanga Mr S M	Wright Miss
Kapadia Mr P N	Wyer Mr T R and Mrs
Khan Mr B H	3 Native Ladies
Lampre Mr	1 Native Gentleman

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE HOUSE-INSPECTION QUESTION.

YESTERDAY afternoon, on adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held, when the descussion on the house-inspection question was resumed. The Hon. Mr. Burke presided. At the previous meeting the Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed that, with reference to the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 21st April, and as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a budget grant for plague expenses for the current year of Rs.37,860 to be met by an advance from the surplus cash and other balances pending final adjustment without any restrictions as contained in the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 15th January, 1900. Dr. Dinshaw Master proposed as an amendment that the consideration of the Standing Committee's resolution be postponed until the Committee, appointed to devise modification of the house improvement rules and to see whether assistance cannot be given to poor house-owners, have submitted their reports and that both these Committees be asked to expedite their reports.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinath resumed the debate by supporting Dr. Master's amendment.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee said that they had 31,000 houses to be improved. When there were so many insanitary houses in Bombay, the question arose who allowed these insanitary houses to be built? There was the inspection staff employed by the Municipality, and it might very well be asked why did it allow such houses to be constructed in the city. There was something wrong in the State of Denmark. The house-owners were as it were placed between two stools—between the Improvement Trust and the Municipality—and the result was that they were not able to sell their properties, and when they got an opportunity to do so they were not able to realise more than the value of the land upon which the building stood. It was stated that if the Corporation rejected the grant Government would step in. If the Government were not inclined to heed the representation of the representatives of the people, all that he could say was that they (the Government) were not in touch with the people. Plague was sent to them by God, and take what measures they would, they would not be able to send it away. Between plague and pestilence on the one hand and famine on the other, the inhabitants of Bombay had in a great measure been ruined, and if their ruination was allowed to continue, it must necessarily end in the impoverishment of the people.

Mr. S. D. Khote said that it was admitted by all that the rules framed by the Municipality were hard and fast and acted rather harshly. The house-inspection staff was a sort of an engine of oppression. Poor house-owners were not getting their full amount of rents, and there was accordingly unrest and dissatisfaction everywhere. The Commissioner was acting in that matter under the orders of Government, and it was rather hard that Government should insist upon the Commissioner, who held a dual position, to carry on the inspection of houses. When the Improvement Trust was allowed to go at a slow pace, there was no reason why the Municipality should not be allowed to move at that pace. It was stated that if they rejected the grant, Government would step in. But even if they stepped in, he was sure they would not act in a tyrannical manner as was, perhaps, contemplated by the speaker. He ventured to say that if they approached Government in a fair spirit, and tell them all they had to say, they would come to their rescue.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula said it seemed to him there was unanimity in the Council on two points. The first point was that insanitary houses should be improved and the only question was as to the definition of an insanitary house. The second point on which they were unanimous was that the rules under which the Corporation acted were working mischievously. If they passed this grant, in spite of all the speeches that had been made Government would say that the Corporation had most willingly and voluntarily come forward and supplied the money, that there were no grievances, or if there were Government did not know of them, or that the representatives of the city had not expressed them. But if they altogether rejected the motion the Corporation would come into direct rupture with the Government. The Corporation had appointed two committees, one to consider whether the house improvement rules were working oppressively or not and whether they could be modified. The second committee was appointed to suggest means as to how relief could be given to poor house-owners. He, therefore, thought that they should wait until these reports had been submitted. But the month of April was expiring and expenses were being incurred, and he suggested that these expenses be paid for three months, and in the meantime the committees appointed be asked to send in their reports, that if the rules be modified the grant be continued and if they were not modified the Corporation decline to continue the grant. He moved as a further amendment (1) that sanction be given to the grant for plague expenses of a sum of Rs. 9,465 for the first three months of the current year being made from surplus cash and other balances pending final adjustment without any restriction as contained in the Resolution of the Corporation, dated the 15th January 1900; (2) that the committees appointed to report on the rules for the improvement of insanitary houses and to consider how assistance can be given to poor house-owners be requested to expedite their reports.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, in seconding this amendment, said his object in proposing the appointment of the committees referred to was with a view of bringing forward the grievances of the people. He was assured that when their grievances were brought before Government they would have kindly consideration. It was idle to say that any member of the Corporation was opposed to the real improvement of the city. But the present method of serving sanitary notices wholesale was very objectionable and led to much hardship.

Dr. Dinsha Master, in reply to Mr. Jafferbhoy, said his amendment did not reject Mr. Mehta's motion, but simply asked that the grant be postponed for two or three months. He contended that there was need for hurrying on the service of the notices.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said the Corporation had never been accused of failing in its duty. It was a mistake to suppose that they wished to defy the Government. The Corporation was spending large sums of money for the improvement of the city.

Mr. Rustom Cama suggested that the following words be added to Mr. Mehta's motion:—"The Corporation trusts that as the measures for house improvement are likely to entail great hardship to many people the Commissioner will request Government to insist on them being carried out in as considerate a manner as possible."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta saw no harm in adding the words to his motion as a rider, while they might serve some useful purpose. The words were accordingly added.

Mr. Wadia observed that they must give each other credit for honest motives in this matter. The Epidemic Diseases Act was the creation of the Government of India at the instance of Lord Sandhurst's Government and the representatives of the ratepayers of Bombay must show the Government that nothing had been gained by the operations of that Act. If plague did not improve at all what was the use of trying to improve houses. It was the duty of the Improvement Trust, another creation of Lord Sandhurst's, to improve the city by constructing broad streets and letting in light and air, and the Municipality should not be required to try and improve the city by serving notices on house-owners. Dealing with the manner in which the rules were carried out the speaker said that the Municipal Commissioner, like Lord Roberts, must censure his Generals if oppression was going on.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that he was exceedingly glad at the turn the debate had taken. It had established three things almost unanimously if not unanimously, that (1) every one acknowledged that insanitary houses should be improved, (2) that under the Epidemic Diseases Act Government had the power of taking the money if they so desired whether the Corporation wished it or not, and (3) that there was very great hardship in the manner in which the rules were enforced. He was exceedingly pleased to know that the feeling in the Corporation was that insanitary houses ought to be improved. Every speaker had borne testimony to the fact that very great hardship existed among the house-owners, and he for one joined his voice in that cry. He had seen numerous notices; he had visited several houses for which notices had been served, and he could speak from personal knowledge that great hardship was entailed under the rules. The rules which had been drafted with the approval of Government and co-operation of Government engineers were far more stringent than the bye-laws for houses to be newly constructed. How was it possible for old houses to be so far improved as to make them better than newly-constructed houses. There was a considerable difference of opinion as to what was the best remedy for that hardship. It would rest with the decision of the Corporation if the hardship under which the house-owners were suffering would be minimised or enhanced. He was strongly of opinion that if the Corporation were to sanction the grant, they would be able to diminish the hardship to a very great extent.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed said that the speech of the Hon. Mr. Mehta on this question was unlike his other speeches. He tried to follow the arguments of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, and he might say that the more he thought about them the more he found them to be against the motion which he had seconded. He was of opinion that the most insanitary houses should be taken up first for improvement.

Mr. A. F. Unvala said that there had been a series of surprises in the Corporation ever since he joined that body in 1894, but the greatest of those surprises was the attitude taken up by Mr. Mehta in this matter. Mr. Mehta's argument came to this that whatever might be their personal convictions in the matter, if they found that the Government was in a position to take the required money out of Municipal coffers whether the Corporation wished to pay or not, they must gracefully pay the money. What struck him most was the inconsistent policy pursued by Mr. Mehta on the present occasion. A similar incident took place at the Corporation some years ago when Mr. Mehta adopted quite a different attitude than at the present time, and stated that the Corporation should stay its hand and not pay the money demanded by Government.

Mr. Mehta: It is absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Unvala: I was present on the occasion, and I say it is absolutely correct.

Mr. Mehta: I repeat it is absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurji, speaking to Mr. Jaffer's amendment, said that Mr. Jaffer came to curse so far as the proposition was concerned, but he ultimately blessed it.

Dr. Dadachanji entered into the history of the plague in Bombay and elsewhere, and contended that it was a disease arising more from destitution than from insanitation.

THE COMMISSIONER AND MR. HORMUSJEE.

A SCENE.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had already given his views on house-inspection to the Corporation on previous occasions. But at the last meeting a gentleman accused him of making an inaccurate statement, in fact accused him of leading the Corporation astray and uttering a falsehood. He referred, of course, to Mr. Hormusjee on that occasion. Mr. Hormusjee rather affected in the Corporation the manner sometimes adopted in the law-courts by eminent members of his profession, namely, that of, when they had no case for the defendant, abusing the plaintiff's attorney. (Hear, hear.) That procedure was very much opposed to his procedure in December when he very nearly moved many of them to tears in describing the spectacle of the poor people leaving their insanitary houses. (Laughter.) As to Mr. Hormusjee's statement that he had given incorrect information to the Corporation in reference to the survey of the City by the Improvement Trust, the Municipal Commissioner referred to the resolution and notifications in the subject of which Mr. Hormusjee was, he said, quite aware. He thought a retraction could not be expected from a gentleman who, in the circumstances, made a charge of that kind.

Mr. Hormusjee: I don't think the Municipal Commissioner should be allowed to abuse on every occasion a gentleman who happens to have the misfortune to differ with him in his opinions.

The Municipal Commissioner: I simply want to say that I don't think any retraction need be expected from a gentleman who makes a charge in the way in which Mr. Hormusjee has done. I think I have, during my term of office tried to work as amicably with the Corporation as possible. (Hear, hear.) Having the desire to get through the work that is necessary to be done and knowing that if there is any friction with the Municipality it is likely to hinder the work, I have tried to prevent friction. Proceeding he said he thought the Corporation would realise that it was absolutely impossible for him to stop the inspection work altogether even if he had the desire to do so. He could have referred to Government at once after the passing of the resolution in January and taken their orders, but he preferred for several reasons to adopt the course he took, namely, that of asking the Corporation to reconsider the matter. In the first place he was convinced that the majority of the Corporation were in favour of sanitary reforms, and he thought that before he went to Government the Corporation should have an opportunity of saying whether they desired these improvements to be carried out or not. The adverse vote, which gave Mr. Hormusjee a transitory triumph, was due to a little passage-of-arms between Sir George Cotton and himself which, as Sir George Cotton said, they could afford to forget. He asked the Corporation to say whether in following his own inclination in this matter he was acting rightly.

Mr. Hormusjee wished to make a personal explanation but declined to say a single word in refutation of what the Commissioner had said, nor would he try to imitate the Commissioner in the way in which he had spoken. He should be very sorry to do so, because that would be an undignified course to adopt at the Corporation. But he never meant either directly or indirectly to reflect upon the Commissioner's veracity, or to suggest that he had tried to mislead. If there was any impression that his speech was open to that construction he was sincerely sorry.

The Municipal Commissioner: I think it is probably within the recollection of every councillor here that Mr. Hormusjee said that I had made an incorrect statement. Those were the very words he used and the words that were reported. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in replying on the debate, said that after the few words spoken by the Commissioner it seemed to him possible that the meeting which had aroused considerable feelings of indignation and surprise might come to a somewhat harmonious conclusion. During the course of the Municipal Commissioner's term of office the manner in which he had done his duty had commanded the appreciation and approbation of every member of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mehta proceeded at length to eloquently reply to the various speakers, going on until half-past five.

Mr. Jafferbhoy having withdrawn his amendment Dr. Dinshaw's amendment was put to the vote and was rejected.

Mr. Mehta's motion was then put and carried by 27 against 16.

Mr. Wadia demanded a poll and on the division 26 voted for the motion and 16 against. The motion was therefore carried.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

WHEN the collective intellect of a corporate body, especially of one having public authority, instead of rising above technicalities, sinks below them, incredibly stupid decisions are sometimes evolved. A dwelling house in Bombay was lately declared to be unfit for human habitation and was peremptorily closed by the local authorities, the occupier being dispossessed. In Bombay occupied houses pay a tax, unoccupied houses pay nothing. The owner of the house thus compulsorily evacuated posted a chaukidar to look after the empty premises. Here appeared Dogberry and his "argal." If a chaukidar looks after the premises, he must in the legal sense occupy them; "argal" this is an occupied house and must therefore pay the tax. And, would it be credited, the local authorities, after having themselves declared that the building was unfit for human occupation and taken effectual steps to prevent it from being occupied, deliberately sued the owner for occupation tax. Luckily commonsense was found on the bench. The Small Cause Court Judge in fact laughed the case out. He put the point straightly. "The plaintiffs," he said, "contend that this is an occupied house and, therefore, liable to taxation. Yet they admit that it is not in the power of the owner or any one authorised by him to occupy the house, and that if any body attempted to occupy the house he would be forcibly ejected. For these reasons I am of opinion that the house is vacant." And not the house only, he might have added.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

DRILL IN CALCUTTA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—For several mornings, during this and the past week I have been watching, with exceeding interest, the work of some officers, who I am informed belong to the Calcutta Volunteers, who are employed in going through a course of training with certain companies of the Royal Irish Rifles. What has struck me as being peculiar, having the present war in mind, is that so far only one company has attempted any skirmishing work and extended order drill. The Boer campaign has shown most clearly that it is an absolute necessity that all branches of Her Majesty's forces should be most thoroughly grounded in this form of attack. With such splendid opportunities as are offered by the fine open maidan close to hand it seems more than a pity that these energetic officers, who are giving up their time to such a praiseworthy object as the thorough mastery of their work, should not be well grounded in the art of scouting and attacking in extended order. Close order has been the cause of many a heavy casualty list in the present war and the time has come when extended order drill should be practised far more often than it is by our Volunteers. It is a fine sight to see them go by in review order on the Proclamation Parade, but their training should not begin and end there.—"Englishman."

THE FAMINE.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE WANTED AT NASIK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having had occasion to go to Nasik recently, I visited a famine relief camp. It is about seven miles from the city. If all other camps are as good as the Wasaw Tank Camp, there can be nothing more to be desired by way of good management. It appeared to me to be a standing proof of what can be done by sympathy and energy for the amelioration of the misery of the unfortunates, notwithstanding the excessive rigour of some of the relief rules. This camp counted about 3,000 souls in all—men, women, and children. Everything was neat and trim, reflecting great credit not only on the officer in charge, Mr. Desikacharya, an overseer of the P. W. D., but also on the Collector, Mr. R. H. L. Moore, who seems to be as popular in Nasik as he was in Surat and his accomplished assistant Mr. V. N. Khopkar. What struck me most was the number of children in the poor-house. They seemed to be properly cared for.

Excellent as the camp was, there was no medical staff in it. The hospital shed was untenanted. This was a very serious drawback. In the poor-house, I saw an emaciated girl who required very tender care. But the officers had to depend on their own amateur medical skill and feed her as best they could. It is a pity that such an excellently-organized camp should be wanting in one of the most important essentials. On inquiry, I learnt that the kind-hearted Collector had done all he could to impress the urgency of the matter, on the higher authorities concerned but without any result. Is it too much to expect that when you raise your voice it will induce our sympathetic Governor to attend to it. A few days before my visit, it appears that a newly-arrived woman who had gone too far in starvation, got ill and died in about seven or eight hours. In the absence of medical aid, all that could be done to her was to watch and feed her as long as she was alive, which the lay authorities did. After this experience, to enlarge on the urgency and importance of the matter is to encroach unnecessarily on your valuable space. As I was told that this complaint was common to almost all camps in Nasik, let us hope, that Government will at once move in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. SETLUR.

Girgaon, April 29.

DAMAUN.

The emigrants at Damaun now number one thousand, whereof only half who are able and willing to work, in addition to the labourers of the city who number five hundred, are provided with the means of living at the works started by Mrs. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, Mr. Moosaji Haji Ahmed, Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas and the managers of the Shanker's temple, while the other half who are unable to work, or accustomed to live on idle bread, do not choose to work, beg in the streets which are crowded from sunrise to sunset and repose under trees by the side of the main road from Doonditha to Damaun. More than three hundred of these take advantage of the Damaunwala Kanji charity which, besides feeding the persons unable to work, offer hospitality to the starving new-comers for two or three days until they have gained strength to be able to work. But such of the Kanji recipients as are not satiated and feel the pangs of hunger before the next distribution gather dry leaves and setting fire to them place over them an earthen chatty, boil the handful of rice earned by begging during the day, mix with it a little salt which is dirt cheap here, and make a meal. The condition of these beggers who consist mostly of female and children excites pity. The children, some of whom bear marks of recent visitation of small-pox and a few develop signs of dropsy, are stark-naked. The females cover their persons with rags. A number of children have been taken charge of by Christians who are rearing them up. Three days ago a high Christian official, taking pity on a boy of eleven years, asked his guardian whether he would part with him. The guardian consented to do so for a bakshis, which was readily given by the saheb in whose charge the boy was given. After a few hours the boy disappeared to the great chagrin of the saheb who good-naturedly intended to rear him up and educate him. Many of these beggars are half-starved, notwithstanding the alms they receive from the charitable people, and it behoves the Government to open some works, or to start a famine relief fund.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND

SIXTEENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged ..	4,393,758	15	4
Non Commissioned Officers and men 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles for April	10	14	0
Dinapore Commissariat Department.....	29	6	0
From Gloucester Regiment..........	13	10	0
Collected at Public Meeting Jamalpur...	200	0	0
Collected by R S King, Esq., Sub Manager Rohika Circle Durbhanga	62	5	0
Assam Branch from Shillong	140	0	0
Assam Branch from Jowai	36	12	0
E Company 3rd Rifle Brigade Rawalpindi..................	5	0	0
Collected at Patnakhali per N D Beatson Bell Esq	150	0	0
Officers Gurkha Officers Non Commissioned Officers and men 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles Almora..........	141	8	3
Officers Non Commissioned Officers and men of the Wing 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment Lucknow	101	4	0
"B" Battery R H A Lucknow 1st subscription	40	0	0
Major V G Whitla 3rd Hussars Lucknow	100	0	0
Sind Branch 1st Instalment	7,000	0	0
Sind Branch 2nd Instalment..........	6,000	0	0
Sig Lang Esq	20	0	0
Domestic Servants in private family	2	4	0
A G Greve Esq	100	0	0
Major J J O'Donnell R A M C Saugor	16	0	0
Assam Branch 3rd Instalment from Dubri	295	5	9
Assam Branch The Gosain of the Dakhinpat Sastra Jorhat Sub Division	1,000	0	0
Wm Maxwell Esq Berhampore	50	0	0
24th Coy Eastern Division Royal Artillery Delhi	65	0	0
Rana Narayan Sarkar Midnapur	3	14	0
Rani Mrinalini widow of Kumar Indra Chandra Sing	1,000	0	0
C L Griesbach Esq F G S, C I E	100	0	0
C S Middlemiss Esq B A..............	35	0	0
P N Bose B Sc..............	15	0	0
P N Dutta	[illegible]0	0	0
H H Hayden Esq B A..............	[illegible]0	0	0
Dr F Noetling	3[illegible]	0	0
T H Smith Esq A R C S..............	25	0	0
F H Hatch Esq	50	0	0
T H H	35	0	0
Dr T L Walker	25	0	0
H B W Garrick Esq	20	0	0
Office of Sonthal Parganas Survey Detachment	43	4	0
Captain E E Edlman	20	0	0
No. 1 Coy E D R G A Allahabad	13	14	0
Students of the Anglo Persian Department Madrasa College Calcutta 4th instalmant	8	4	0
J W A Grieve Esq	15	0	0
From Mayor of Adelaide £350	5,229	9	0
Messrs Dutt and Mittra..............	250	0	0
From Glasgow 3rd instalment	75,000	0	0
So. Australian "Register," 3rd instalment £181-16 9	2,711	10	9
Citizens of London and Hyde Park, Canada	1,841	6	4
J G Lorimer Esq..............	500	0	0
"E P T"	60	0	0
Balance from Tientsin per Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	0	12	2
Wellesley Square Free Church of Scotland for Object II in Rajputana..........	390	0	0
"A D"	200	0	0
11th instalment of Mansion House Fund	1,50,000	0	0
Raja of Nilgiri per Bank of Bengal.......	200	0	0
	4,617,365	14	7
Less advised twice, Hon'ble Mr C E Dawkins	1,000	0	0
Total up to date....	4,616,365	14	7

THE CHOTA BURSAT.

AT last says the "Times of Ceylon" of April 25th, Captain Donnan admits that the little monsoon has burst. The rain clouds now roll in continually from the west, whilst the wind blows steadily from that direction, though it is not strong and early this morning was in the East. Only 1'41 of rain were measured in Colombo this morning, but much heavier rain has fallen in outstations, Jaffna getting as much as 3'20.

POONA PANJRAPOL.

THE Honorary Secretary, Poona Panjrapol, begs to acknowledge receipt of the following donations towards the protection of famine-stricken cattle:—

	Rs.	a.
Shet Morarjee Goculdass	101	0
Shet Nutha Rangjee	51	0
Shet Shri "Jatano Patia"	101	0
Shet Kuramsi Damjee..............	15	0
Shet Shamjee Govind	15	0
Shet Ghelabhai Liladhar..............	15	0
Shet Damjee Hirjee	15	0
Shet Ramdas Runchoddas	25	0
Shet Madavdas Shamjee	11	0
Shet Motilal Balkrishna	25	0
Shet Girdharilal Fatechund	15	0
Shet Honomonbux	15	0
Shet Mehta Mulockchund Tarachund of Baramati	41	0
Previous collections..............	3,385	8
Total.........Rs.	3,850	8

HONOUR TO A DISTRICT PLAGUE OFFICER.

IN response to invitations issued in the names of Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Rao Saheb Gopaldas Khushaldas, and other plague volunteers of the Chuckla Section, a meeting was held last evening on the premises of Mr. Valimahomed Peermahomed, Chuckla Street, to present a farewell address to Lieutenant W. J. W. Brackenbury, I.M.S., District Plague Officer of B Ward, South, who was about to leave Bombay. Among those present were Captain Cuppage, I.M.S., Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Lieutenant and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Rao Saheb Runchordas Vandravandas, Dr. Nasirshah, Rao Saheb Gopaldas Khushaldas, Mr. Nanabhai Kassinath, etc. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin was called to the chair. Mr. Nanabhai Kassinath read the address to be presented to Lieutenant Brackenbury, in which testimony was borne to the kindness, gentleness of manner, and tactful persuasiveness with which he had performed his duties as a district plague officer during the last two years; which had made him a friend of all the residents of the district who came in contact with him; and which had enabled him to mitigate the sufferings of many of them. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said it was exceedingly gratifying to all present at the meeting to take part in honouring a plague officer of the noble qualities of Dr. Brackenbury, who had been the means of lessening the sufferings of the residents of the district by his humane treatment and his sympathising and persuasive kindness. He left very good impression behind him and would be remembered by them all with grateful feelings for the good work he had done. They wished godspeed to both Lieutenant and Mrs. Brackenbury. (Applause.)

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed said he sometimes found himself, in the performance of his duties, in a position of antagonism to Lieutenant Brackenbury, but he must say that during the last two years the latter had been in charge of the district, he had proved himself a true friend and a kind and sympathising helper of the people. He wished they had many more plague officers of the type of Lieutenant Brackenbury who with a view to impress upon people's minds the benefits of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum, was the first to get himself inoculated with the serum. Mrs. Brackenbury had been a worthy helpmate to her husband in ministering to the wants of sufferers from the plague; and she had also acted as a nurse in one of the plague hospitals. Both of them carried with them the good wishes of them all. (Cheers.)

Captain Cuppage, Plague Officer, C Ward, in addressing the meeting, described how valuable had been the services rendered by Lieutenant Brackenbury, remarking that he would have been more widely and more favourably known if he had not been so retiring as he was. His departure would be a great loss to the district. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Brackenbury made a suitable reply to the address, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, &c.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAINS CLAY AND NAPIER are both appointed D. A. Q. M. Generals, Intelligence Department, vice Captains Johnstone and Douglas, who shortly vacate.

The following transfers of Assistant Adjutants-General are ordered:—Major Bethune (now at the Cape) from the Bengal to the Madras Command; Major Triscott from the Bombay to the Punjab Command; Lieutenant Colonel Woolcombe from the Punjab to the Bombay Command, but to continue to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Army Head-quarters.

The necessity for replacing all muzzle-loading guns, of whatever calibre they may be, with breech-loaders, writes the "Pioneer," is only now being recognized, and yet the change should have been ordered the moment that cordite was adopted in place of black powder. Cordite cannot be used with muzzle-loaders, which therefore become obsolete weapons. The two mountain batteries sent respectively from India and England to South Africa were equipped with black powder ammunition, and it can readily be realized what a target they would have afforded to the Boers. The Indian Battery, No. 10, came to grief in the night march to Nicholson's Nek, and ceased to exist as a unit in the Natal Field Force. The other, No. 4, is a practically useless, and we have heard nothing of its performances. It was plainly high time that a breech-loading gun should be invented for all mountain batteries, and in the 10-pounder, which is shortly to be issued to a limited extent in India, it is to be hoped we shall have a satisfactory weapon using cordite. There is under normal conditions only one mountain battery on the home establishment; and this fact may have accounted for the delay on the part of the Ordnance authorities in inventing a new gun. There are nine British and a similar number of Native batteries usually in India, and every one of them has to use black powder. As regards our heavy batteries the case is much the same: the old fashioned 40-pounders and the 6·3-inch howitzers are muzzle-loaders, and cannot take cordite; neither can the great majority of the big guns mounted on coast and inland defences. If it had not been for the Boer War India might have had to wait for years before these obsolete pieces of artillery were discarded; but now a period of activity has set in, and the provision made in the Military Budget this year will go a certain way to make good our shortcomings. It must, however, be recognised that smokeless powder is as much a necessity for artillery as for rifles, and hence the necessity for pushing on with the cordite factory in the Nilgiris. Next year the grant for this important work should be a very large one, as the allotment for 1900-1901 is comparatively small. As we have before pointed out, this factory will eventually bring about a saving of four lakhs annually in military expenditure, so there is every reason why it should be built and equipped as quickly as possible.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "King Willow's" letter on this subject, we should be exceedingly glad to see a cricket tournament an accomplished fact this season. And in this connection, we might here state that we would gladly present a pair of Holford's Patent "Flying Dutchman" pedals and heel-clips, for the highest individual score, and best bowling average in a single innings, in the tournament.

We have no doubt that other firms, &c., will subscribe towards getting up a trophy—to wit, a shield—and presentation bats for, batting and bowling averages, etc.

We think a public meeting of all the clubs should be called, and "King Willow" might arrange for this, or allow us to do so.—Yours, etc.,

MONICA & Co.

J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING ESTABLISHMENT.

FUNDS are urgently needed for carrying on the nursing in this Hospital. The income is exceeded each month, and yet more than half of the patients are not nursed.

Average number of in and out-patients daily	460·0
Total number of in-patients in a year	6,900
Total number of out-patients in a year	39,000
Operations on in-patients, yearly	2,000
Operations on out-patients, yearly	3,000

Nurses are required for wards and for the operating room. The night nursing cannot be done properly at present. Double the present number of nurses are urgently needed.

Government allows Rs. 510 a month for nurses, and about Rs. 550 are granted from the Lady Reay Fund. In consideration of the mill-hands, railway servants and lascars, that attend the hospital for treatment daily, an appeal is now made to mill-owners and others, who employ a large number of natives, for yearly subscription, which will relieve the present strain on the nursing funds, and make it possible to increase the staff and provide accommodation for more nurses.

Mill-hands treated yearly:—

In-patients	390
Out-patients	4,530

W. K. HATCH, F.R.C.S., LT.-COL.,
Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GREAT ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY.

ANOTHER BRITISH MISHAP.

(Concluded from to-day's "Bombay Gazette.")

COLONEL PLUMER APPROACHES WITHIN SIX MILES.

Bulawayo, April 3.—On March 31, Colonel Plumer engaged the Boers between Ramathlabama and Mafeking. At three in the afternoon, when he was about six miles from Mafeking, the Boers appeared in force, and in order to avoid being outflanked on both side Colonel Pumer had to withdraw gradually on Ramathlabama, and subsequently to his base camp. The engagement lasted until 6 p.m. The retirement was well carried out, the squadrons falling back in succession under a heavy fire in good order.

Reuter's correspondent with Colonel Plumer's column, telegraphing from Gaberones, gives the following account of the fight:—Colonel Plumer, with 270 mounted men, a few unmounted infantry, and one Maxim, arrived at Ramathlabana on the 31st. Leaving there the unmounted men and the Maxim, the rest of the column followed the railway line south to within six miles and within sight of Mafeking.

Our advance guard under Colonel White, encountered a large body of the enemy. Almost simultaneously the left flank, commanded by Captain Kensman, became engaged, and the right, under Major Bird followed.

BRITISH OUTNUMBERED BY TWO TO ONE.

A very warm hour ensued. The enemy, who were in crescent formation, probably outnumbered the British by two to one. They advanced with skill and determination and persistently tried to encircle us. Colonel Plumer held his ground firmly for more than an hour, and then retired slowly northwards, the squadrons successfully covering the retreat of the others. The enemy followed us up, and never ceased in their efforts to outflank us from east to west. The fight continued without intermission throughout the whole ten miles of retirement to Ramathlabama, were our Maxim was utilised, and after some further stiff fighting we are reached our base. The British casualties were three officers and seven men killed, three officers and 24 men wounded, missing 11. A number of horses were killed and wounded. The enemy's loss must have been serious.

COLONEL PLUMER WOUNDED.

The fight took place in the proximity of the Boer laagers, from which reinforcements of men and guns could promptly be sent. At the point where the engagement began there was little cover available for the British force, the veldt being but sparsely wooded. The railway embankment was our chief protection, but it was only two feet high. Colonel Plumer was slightly wounded in the right arm, and his horse was shot under him. Colonel Bodle, staff officer, was also wounded and Captain Rolt, the adjutant, received a slight wound. Colonel Plumer's orderly is missing. Sergeant-Major Maning, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, on whom the whole work of staff officer afterwards devolved, rendered most excellent service.

Captain Fred Crewe, one of the most popular of the Rhodesians, who distinguished himself in the rebellion of 1896, was shot dead while covering the retreat of the others. Captain MacLaren was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Milligan fatally wounded while holding with the utmost tenacity the position which had been assigned to them. Lieutenant Milligan was a famous Yorkshire cricketer. Notwithstanding the severity of his wounds he rode unaided back to Ramathlabama.

The "Times" correspondent at Bulawayo, in a despatch, dated April 5, says:—Lieutenant Frank Milligan, who was at first reported killed in the engagement near Mafeking on the 31st ult., is a prisoner, severely wounded, in the hands of the Boers. We lost 74 horses in the engagement. Our base camp, to which we retired, is at Sifile, to the west of Lobatsi.

BRINGING IN THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

On the conclusion of the fight General Snyman informed Colonel Baden-Powell that he had some of our wounded in his hands. Both Colonel Baden-Powell and Colonel Plumer immediately sent search parties and an ambulance. The Boers were also busy on Sunday collecting their dead and wounded. Most of the British wounded were slight cases, and are doing well. Colonel Plumer is able to carry on all the duties of his command. Captain MacLaren, who was severely wounded, is in the Boer laager. A dispatch from Archdeacon Upcher, who is with the ambulance, states that while they were still at Ramathlabama yesterday General Snymam arrived with 800 men and three guns, but, finding no British force there, returned to Mafeking.

BRITISH TROOPS REPORTED AT VRYBURG.

Reuter's correspondent of Bulawayo, in a message, dated April 2, says: It is reported that the advance guard of Lord Methuen's relief force has left Vryburg for Mafeking. The inhabitants of that town have had a windfall in the form of a flight of locusts, which were eagerly devoured. According to reports received at Bloemfontein 5,000 British troops, with six batteries of artillery, are coming down through Rhodesia to relieve Mafeking. The news has given great satisfaction here. It is officially stated at Pretoria that Lord Methuen is moving in the direction of Hoopstad. Hoopstad is about seventy miles north-east of Boshof, in the Free State, and ten miles south of the Vaal River.

The special correspondent of the "Times" with Lord Methuen's force says that on Monday Lord Chesham, with the Yeomanry and the Kimberley Mounted Corps, made a reconnaissance eastward from the camp at Zwartskopjesfontein, but only encountered one small body of the enemy, who instantly fled. The force is camped ten miles east of Boshof. The correspondent speaks warmly of the efficiency and activity of the Yeomanry, who, he says, are very good and exceedingly well led.

BOER REPORTS.

A telegram from the Boer quarters at Malopo Laager, dated April 1, says:—Sharp fighting took place yesterday. The British made a sortie from Mafeking, and an attack was made upon us simultaneously by Plumer's cavalry, in the vicinity of Ramathlabama. Both attacks were repulsed. We found twenty of Plumer's men dead on the field, and took six prisoners. The Federal losses were small. Mafeking continues closely invested. In the fight at Ramathlabama on Saturday, the following (says a Pretoria telegram) were taken prisoners:—Captain K. Maclaren, Captain F. Crewe, Captain of Volunteers Duncan Robertson, all badly wounded, the two last mentioned since dead; Staff Officers Cecil and Granville and nine soldiers, of whom six were more or less severely wounded, were taken prisoners. They all belonged to the Rhodesian force under Colonel Plumer.

GREAT PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

35,000 BEING BOUGHT IN THE STATES.

New York, April 11.—The "Journal and advertiser" says that a contract has been completed for the purchase of between 30,000 and 35,000 horses for the British forces in South Africa. They will cost several million dollars. Remounts are now arriving at Bloemfontein daily, but some of the horses are still wanting in condition. With regard to the urgency of this question of remounts it is stated that the wastage of horses per month in the British forces now in South Africa must be calculated at not fewer than 5,000. The Argentine horses, we are told, are not viewed with great favour by the cavalry.

PRO-BOER MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington April 9.—An immense pro-Boer meeting was held at the Grand Opera House last night. Many Senators, Congressmen, and other prominent persons were seated on the stage. Resolutions sympathising with the Boers were read and were all cordially received except one denouncing the British Government and its secret American allies, which was allowed by hisses and cries of "No, no." The chairman having declared the resolutions carried, Mr. Webster Davis addressed the meeting. He raised the Boers, and said he had learned from the British prisoners in Pretoria that the charges brought against the Boers of having abused the white flag and the Red Cross flag were unfounded. He declared that the British at Spion Kop had sent a buggy flying the white flag within 100 yards of the Boers. It was then transformed into a Maxim and fired, shelling a dozen Boers. Mr. Davis also cited and alleged instance of a Boer lad having been killed by a wounded British soldier to whom he was giving a drink. He concluded by asserting that the British demands had no basis either in law or morals.

BOER PEACE DELEGATION.

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES AT NAPLES.

Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans, and Wessels arrived on Tuesday at Naples by the German East Coast liner. They are staying a few days at the Grand Hotel to see the sights. Their attitude regarding the objects of the mission is a very reticent one. In their opinion, Lord Roberts was impotent to pursue the campaign, and no peace was possible which did not guarantee the independence of the Republics. The report that the Boers intended to destroy the Johannesburg mines was described as an abominable falsehood, as also was the suggestion that the attemgt on the Prince of Wales was due to Dr. Leyds, whom they described as their loved and trusty representative. They further state that they have documentary evidence that Mr. Chamberlain resolved at all hazards and from the first that war should be waged against them.

It is understood that the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will not object to receive the deputation at Rome if such can serve any peaceful object, and will forward to the British Government any proposals they might make. They will also be cordially received by the Pope should they call upon that dignitary. The opinion is generally expressed, however, that the delegates will find it better to proceed themselves to London, as European Powers can really do nothing more material than wish them success. The delegates are also described as simple, quiet-looking men, who take things cooly and speak English—two characteristics which generally go together. Mr. Fischer puts the present Boer strength at 33,000 men, and asserts their losses to be some 5,000, while that of the English, he says, is nearer 20,000.

The Boer envoys state that the inhabitants of Pretoria are greatly discouraged, recognising the fact that peace with Boer independence is impossible.—Central News.

TREASON TRIAL AT JOHANNESBURG.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Lourenco Marques, April 8.—The trial of Dempsey, Perrow, and Thompson on charges of high treason, attempted murder and robbery, and of kindnapping Acting State Minning Engineer Munnik, has concluded at Johannesburg. Thompson and Perrow were discharged, and Dempsey was found guilty of attempted murder only. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. Chief Justice Gregorowski, in giving judgment, commented on the fact that the accused did not take advantage of the opportunity given them to go into the witness-box and deny the charges made against them. The whole of the facts were not disclosed in evidence, and the case appeared to be merely one of attempted blackmail. Mr. Munnik it seems, had instructions to make preparations for the destruction of some of the mines. He was cross-examined on this point, but declined to answer the questions put to him. Refugees report that Dempsey has since escaped, and also that Chief Detective Menton is missing.

From particulars furnished by the "Times" correspondent it appears that the three men were charged with decoying Acting State Engineer Munnik to a house at the City and Suburban Mine with the intention of holding him as a hostage against the destruction of mining property. They were also charged with attempting to murder him, and forcing him under threats, to hand over £200.

THE FAR EAST.

ANOTHER WEST RIVER AUTRAGE,

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

HONKONG, APRIL 14.

YET another instance of West River ruffianism When in the Wong Mun Pass, on Saturday, Captain Sherman of the "Wo Kwai," was fired upon from two boats filled with armed men. He replied by firing two or three shots at them and they decamped. The West River has long had a bad name for outrages of this sort, but it is now becoming a terror to traders. When are these pirating murderers and thieves to be brought to book?

ABORTIVE RIOT AT WEIHAIWEI.

The following private letter, dated Weihaiwei on 26th of March, is published by the N.-C. "Daily News":—The country round here is rather unsettled and the Chinese don't care to pay our taxes and so on. They are said to be steadily arming and preparing to resist our people and, even like the Boers, to drive us in to the sea. Well, word came that there was to be a big meeting of malcontents at a village some 8 miles from here about noon to-day. The utmost secresy was preserved as to our plans, and at the usual time we fell in, served out 10 rounds of ball ammunition to each man, and off we went about 420 strong, not including, of course, some 70 or 80 of the last recruits. We arrived at the place right in time and found from 600 to 700 of all sorts there. They took but little interest in our arrival as far as we could see, and made no attempt either to bolt or to resist, but just stood and looked on while we marched through them and quietly drew up in a cordon all round them. We had heard that they had a considerable number of firearms among them, so that as we approached we did not know when they might open fire. As soon as our 420 had surrounded their 700 or so, the talkee-talkee started up. One of the leaders told the Colonel that if he got off his horse he would then talk to him. Needless to say the Colonel remained mounted! Three of the ringleaders who are large land-owners near about were arrested and then we set about disarming the mob. At one time it looked as if there would be a scrap and several revolvers looked at the crowd; wiser counsels, however, seemed to prevail and disarmament began. We never saw a funnier sight. The majority were matchlocks of sorts, but mostly matchless. There were one or two gas-pipes like our old Brown Bess, one or two gun-barrels without any stock or wood-work at all, and in addition my company captured three cannon of sorts. You never saw a funnier show in your life. In addition to these suicidal weapons, there were spears innumerable, with all sorts of shaped heads, some at least with a wooden point, spades, rakes, old swords, bayonets on poles, besides flags and banners to beat the band. Also a large drum. The first man I disarmed was a very big chap with a gun at least 12 feet long from butt to muzzle and a rusty old sword. He declined to part for some time, but one of my men punched him in the back with the butt of his rifle and he 'coughed.' Our men behaved beautifully and showed not the least sign of siding with the mob or of disobeying our orders. You may bet it was a risky business from the start, for we did not know but that these blokes might show fight and that our coves might not care to fire on them. From their behaviour to-day, I have, personally, every confidence that they would have played the game even to the point of firing on the mob, but I am glad this was not necessary for I should have felt real mean to have had to order a slaughter of the silly people with their rakes, their hoes, and their old gaspipes. Had they put up a bit of a fight it would, of course, have been different and we should all have liked to share in the fun.

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

Seoul, Mar. 31. Russia has abandoned her demands in regard to Masampho, and Kyosai Island in consequence of the opposition of the Korean Government, who consented to lease a certain tract of land within the limits of Masampho. A Russian man-of-war is to proceed to Masampho to-morrow to select the locality.

Seoul, April 1.—The Masampho question has been amicably settled. The Russian Government demanded the lease of land at Rampo, four *ri* from Masampho, but on the Korean Government declining the demand, Russia withdrew it. It is believed that Russia has taken this moderate position in view of the strong attitude taken up by the Japanese Government.

Tokyo, April 1.—As already reported, M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, had an interview recently with Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and informed him that the present Russian action would not prejudice in any way the interests and security of Japan. Mr. Hayashi stated that he must await instructions from Tokyo before replying.

The instructions given by the Japanese Government are still undisclosed.

VLADIVOSTOCK TO ST. PETERSBURG IN SIXTEEN DAYS.

PEKING, MARCH 27.

Thus begins a writer. But, he adds, there is an indefinite number of days to be spent between Tientsin, or Shanghai and Vladivostock, and although a Russian official has recently crossed from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock in 16 days, it does not follow that common people would be able to do it as expeditiously. However this may be, it is pretty certain that few foreigners will attack the 'Great Northern' route for some time. Of course Japan will be delighted at the thought of this rapid communication being established, and the 'civilization of Korea, Manchuria, and Liaotung will move on apace. In spite of the proverb 'all things come to him who waits,' it seems as if something still falls to the lot of those who press forward. Therefore Peking goes in for progress! The 'Kuo Wen Pao' of Tientsin is under the ban of the Court. It is not allowed to enter the gates of the Imperial University, lest the minds of Confucian teachers and students should be deflected from the paths of 'Orthodoxy.' One of the teachers in that institution had the misfortune to possess the unlucky character 'hsin,' *new*, as part of his name, but he has been prudent enough to strike it out. It is better to hop through life on two characters than to have three when one of them may suggest to the Tories that it indicates a dangerous progressive tendency in its owner! Any 'amnesty' promised to Reformers will only mean a new trick to catch them. The Chinese know that game.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

THE ordinary general meeting of this bank was held on April 10 at Winchester House. Sir Alexander Wilson, who was in the chair, said that the deposits of the bank showed an advance which he thought was satisfactory, and the board had been able to increase the reserve fund by 10,000 l. The gross and net profits for 1899 differed very little when compared with the previous year. The net profit was 31,166 l., and after deducting 10,000 l. for reserve and 4,687, to pay the interim dividend on the A shares, the board proposed from the balance to pay a dividend for the second half of the year at the rate of 5 per cent. and 3 per cent. for the year on the B shares, leaving a sum of 12,094, to be carried forward, which was a little more than last year. The profits of the second half of the year were interfered with by the high rates of discount ruling, and there was also a depreciation in the value of their securities which prevailed at that time; and looking at the adverse circumstances which had provailed, with plague and famine over a great part of India, he thought it was a matter for congratulation that the profits of the bank had been so well maintained. During the year fluctuations of the exchange had been much curtailed by the operations of the Government currency scheme. The minimum touched by the India Council bills was 1s. 3 15-16d., and the maximum 1s. 4 1-8d and owing to the accumulation of a gold reserve by the Indian Government it appeared that they might look for considerably more solidity in exchange in the future. It was quite impossible for them to gauge what the full effects of the scheme would be but it eliminated certain elements of risk which had hitherto existed, and therefore, if a fair margin of profit could be obtained, it must be admitted that the new conditions were not wholly unfavourable. There had been some talk recently of establishing a State Bank, and it was remoured that certain powers would be granted to the bank which were not only not possessed by, but which had been deniet too the presidency banks. He did not think it was likely that the Government would grant to the new bank powers which they had refused to the presidency banks for the latter institutions had always done their work efficiently and well. The board were, however, keeping a very watchful eye on the whole question and he hoped that nothing would be done which could prejudicially affect the exchange banks. The report was adopted and the dividends were approved.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The directors' report to be presented at the forty sixth ordinary general meeting on April 18 shows a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of 128,285l. 11s. 5d., inclusive of 14,212l. 6s. 5d., brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum paid in October last absorbed 40,000l., and the amount now available is therefore 88,285l. 11s. 5d., out of which the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum making 10 per cent. for the whole year; to add 25 000l. to the reserve fund, which will then stand at 525,000l.; to write off premises account 10,000l., and to carry forward the balance of 13,285l. 11s. 5d. The directors announce with regret that Mr. A. P. Cameron has resigned his directorship in consequence of his retirement from business. It is proposed that Mr. E. F. Alford, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., China, be elected a director. Sir Alfred Dent K. C. M. G., and Mr. Jasper Young, the directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election. The auditors, Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat, again tender their services.

AGRA BANK.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Agra Bank, Limitted, took place on April 11 at the Cannon Street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. E. C. Morgan, for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, of passing the following resolution:—

"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Acts, and that Mr. Frederick Walter Quanbrough, the general manager of the bank, be, and he is hereby appointed, liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up, at a remuneration (exclusive of expenses) of 1 per cent. on the amount distributed among the shareholders, to include all claims under his existing agreement with the bank; also that the present directors of the bank he appointed and advisory committee to act with the said liquidator until the general meeting to be held in the year 1901 at the same remuneration as they are at present receiving."

The chairman said that the full amount of the share capital was now 6l. a share. No alteration could be made in the resolution, which must either be accepted or rejected. The remuneration of the employes would have to be dealt with, if at all, by the shareholders themselves, but the proposal of the directors was to return the shareholders their money—or as much as possible—at the earliest possible date and with the least possible cost. As fast as the money came in payments would be made to the shareholders; the amount to be returned would not be paid back all in one sum. Roughly, he should say that the liquidation would take about 12 months. As regarded the amount that was likely eventually to be returned to the shareholders they had the accounts before them, and they could therefore, see that the capital, barring the accidents of liquidation, was intact. The directors had received proxies from sharholders the number of whom was 672—representing half the capital. He then put the resolution, which was carried. With reference to the subject of compensating the staff the shareholders were invited to express their feeling as to the following question, the chairman stating that their vote would not bind anyone:—"Is it the pleasure of the meeting that the notice calling the confirmatory meeting shall be framed so as to allow of a resolution being passed for compensating employes on such conditions as that meeting may allow?" At the suggestion of Mr. Jeremiah Lyon the words "past and present" were inserted in the question before the word "employes," and the chairman, on putting it to the meeting, declared it approved by the show of hands.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A special meeting was held on April 11, Winchester House, for the purpose of considering a Bill to provide for the vesting of the railways and other property of the company in the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for other purposes. Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., who presided observed that those who were present at the last half-early meeting would remember that in announcing to them that the Secretary of State had determined to exercise his power and take over the line, he mentioned that there were several factors yet to be ascertained. The first of these factors was the period of time which the annuities should run, and that had been settled at 48 years and 48 days from July 1, 1900, to Aug. 17, 1948. Another point to be ascertained was the mean market value in London of the shares calculated for a period of three years immediately preceding the expiration of the 50 years, and this calculation had now been made, and showed the value of the 100 l. stock to be 174 l. 5s. 11d. The total amount therefore upon which the annuities would have to be calculated was 34,859·217 l. For ascertaining the rate of interest at which the annuity was to be calculated the board proposed to alter the date under the clause to December 31 last, and the governor of the Bank of England would be asked to give his estimate at as early a date as possible as to what the rate of interest would be. He thought it was very desirable that the proprietors should know at an early date what the yield upon their security would be. Having alluded to certain of the funds of the company and the manner in which they would be dealt with, the chairman, continuing, said that the second part of the Bill related to the annuities, and in making arrangements in that respect the board had followed as closely as possible the precedent of the East Indian Railway Company, and the arrangements which were made in that instance had been of very great service to the directors. The board proposed that the annuities should be of two classes. In the first place, there would be A annuities, with regard to which the whole of the annual sum obtained upon the capital amount would be received by the holders, and there would be no provision for the restoring of the capital at the end of the 48 years. The second class which they called the B annuities, would be subject to a deduction, year by year, which had been ascertained by actuarial calculation to be a sufficient amount to replace the whole of the capital at the end of 48 years. It would be seen, therefore, that the stockholders would have the power to have the whole of their money distributed among them, or make provision for a sinking fund to return the capital as they thought fit. The management of the annuities would be carried on by the existing board, and he recommended that course, as it would be the most advantageous and economical one. The cost would only be 1d. per 1 l. of annuity, and it would certainly be of advantage to the holders to have an office at which they could apply for information. The debenture and debenture stock interest would become an obligation of the Secretary of State, and a smaller company would be formed to carry on the line. In conclusion the chairman moved a resolution approving the Bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. C. Peile. After some discussion the chairman, in reply to questions, stated that the board could not calculate the annuity until they had been told what the rate of interest would come out at. It was not the fault of directors that they were unable to give greater information, and it would have been a great weight off their minds if they could have come before the meeting with everything cut and dried. The motion was then put to the meeting and agreed to. An extraordinary general meeting followed for the purpose of considering resolutions empowering the board to agree with the Secretary of State for varying the date of the period prescribed by Clause 26 of the contract of 1849 for ascertaining the rate of interest at which the annuity is to be calculated, to approve the closing of the Bombay and London registers of stockholders and to appoint a committee of five proprietors to consult with the board as to matters incidental to the passing of the Bill before Parliament. The resolutions were moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Peile, and agreed to; and the following gentlemen were elected as a committee:—Messrs. William Malcolm, William MacEwan, George Pember, T. E. Young, and Ernest Walford.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

The directors have decided to recommend the payment, on July 2, 1900, of a dividend out of surplus profits of 20s. per cent., which, with the guaranteed interest, will make a distribution of 2 l. 10s. for the half-year, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum the same as for the corresponding half of the previous year.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The directors, after adding 25,000 l. to the reserve fund, recommend the payment of a dividend for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, of 17s. 6d. per share, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent., and a bonus of 20s. per share, both free of income tax, making in all 10 per cent. for the year.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOAT ACCIDENT AT BRIGHTON.

BLUEJACKETS DROWNED.

A BOAT accident, by which several of the crew of the torpedo-boat destroyer Desperate lost their lives, occurred at Brighton on April 10. In the morning four torpedo-boat destroyers—the Desperate, Cheerful, Bittern, and Mallard—of the Chatham Division, with Capt. Kerr in command, anchored off Brighton, and in the afternoon a 24-foot whaler was launched from the Desperate containing 12 of the crew, six of whom were on shore leave. The sea was rough, and a strong south-west wind was blowing. The intention was to land at the head of the West Pier, the flotilla being anchored about half a mile eastward. About 80 yards from the pier a wave struck the boat and turned her completely over, throwing the men into the water. The accident was witnessed by many persons walking on the King's Road, and attempts at rescue were immediately made. A boat at once left the pier, two more left the torpedo-boat destroyers, and the Brighton lifeboat was promptly launched. The lifeboat met one of the men who was trying to swim ashore. He was exhausted and insensible when rescued. The pier boat rescued three men and took them to the pier-master's rooms, where a doctor attended to them. Another man swam ashore and appeared to be little the worse. Capt. Collins of the Skylark, brought one of the men ashore, but unfortunately life was extinct. Three other dead bodies were brought in by the lifeboat, and it is feared that three more were drowned. Two men were seen to go down together, but their bodies have not been recovered. The names of the four dead men at the Brighton Mortuary are G. Smith, C. P. Ferrer, S. Hailstone, and J. Stewart. Three of the rescued men—Thomas J. Smith, A. R. Rowe, and Alfred James Elliott—were taken to a private house, and another man, John McCallam, to the hospital. Owing to the state of the sea no communication could be made with the torpedo-boat destroyers by boat.

THE NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

ONE of the latest and most formidable of the battleships recently constructed for the still growing Russian Navy, says the naval correspondent of the Daily Graphic, is the Petropaulovski, or Petropavlosk. She bears a name of ill-omen to this country, as it will be remembered that it was at the far eastern port of that name that the allies, the French and the British, sustained a severe repulse in the days of the Crimean war. The Petropaulovski is a fine, though somewhat peculiar-looking ship with her lofty funnels and curious stump of a mast amidships. Her four broadside turrets are also unique in that they protrude on flat platforms or brackets over the rounded side. She is of 10,960 tons displacement, is over 367 feet in length, and is provided with an armour belt 15·8 inches in thickness with a 3·5-inch armoured deck. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns placed in pairs in turrests placed fore and aft on her centre line and protected by 10 inches of armour; and 12-six inch quick-firing guns, eight of which are placed in pairs in four turrets of three-inch armour, and four in casemates on the main deck, covered with armour of a similar thickness. In addition she mounts no fewer than 38 small quick-firing and machine guns, together with six or eight torpedo tubes. Her two engines, which were constructed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are of 10,600 horse-power, and are each of the triple-expansion type, supplied with steam from 14 single-ended boilers. Her speed is estimated at about 17 knots. Her crew consists of 22 officers and 600 men. The "Petropaulovski" has lately arrived on the Pacific Station, where she flies the flag of the Russian Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief. She was reported some time ago to be enderaouring to enter Persian waters.

THE FASTEST MAIL STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

A REMARKABLE fact to be learned from the parliamentary paper on the American mails is that the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse steams from Southampton to New York, 3,060 miles, in less time, on the average, than the Lucania takes to steam from Queenstown to New York, 2,800 miles.

It is true that the Lucania's fastest outward voyage last year was made in 5 days, 17 hours, and 50 minutes, whereas the Kaiser Wilhelm's took exactly 5 hours more. But the average duration of the Kaiser Wilhelm's 11 voyages with the British mails was only 6 days, 8 hours, and 54 minutes, as compared with the Lucania's average, for 12 voyages, of 6 days, 11 hours and 22 minutes; the slowest voyage, of the Kaiser Wilhelm was 33 hours shorter than the slowest of the Lucania, and the Lucania made two other voyages about seven and nine hours respectively longer than the German steamer's longest. The four outward voyages made by the giant Oceanic, which began to run in September, were faster on the whole than the Lucania's but not very much. The Oceanic's shortest time was 6 days, 2 hours, 5 minutes, and her average 6 days, 8 hours, and 4 minutes. Germany, therefore, may still claim to possess (and to have built) the fastest mail steamer in the world, a steamer which if she ran from Queenstown instead of from Southampton would on the average beat the Lucania by 14 1-2 hours and the Oceanic by 11 or 12 hours in the voyage to New York.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·801
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76 4
Dew Point		73·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79 0
General Directions of wind*		WSW, SSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	158

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 29.

10 p.m.	82·2

MONDAY.—APRIL 30.

6 a.m.	80 3
10 a.m.	85 1
2 p.m.	88 3
4 p.m.	87·4

THE Japan Society, whose membership has grown to more than 900, will hold its annual dinner at the Whitehall Rooms on May 16, and expects some distinguished guests, both English and Japanese. The Minister of the island kingdom has hitherto been president of the society, and has taken the chair at the banquet, but Mr. Kato has gone back to Japan, and his successor, Baron Hayashi, has not arrived in England. When he comes he will be asked to accept the presidency, but he will not be in time for the dinner; therefore Lord Avebury has been asked, and has promised to take the chair. Mr. Chozo Koike, attache of the Japanese Legation in London, addressed the society on April 11, on the home life of his native land. The meeting-place was the hall at 20 St. George's Square. Mr. Arthur Diosy took the chair, and the large gathering of ladies and gentlemen took much interest in the lecture, and the striking lantern pictures by which it was illustrated.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·725	Calm	1	104·1	66·6	31	...	1 31	—2·49
Sirsa	29 6·8	SE	15	101·3	70·1	24	...	1·2·	—0·93
Delhi	29 711	WNW	3	103·2	77·0	15	...	2·43	—0·59
Agra	29·7·1	SW	4	104·0	76·4	26	...	1 19	—0·25
Cawnpore	29 718	Calm	2	103·9	70·6	26	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29 725	W	4	103·1	69·8	26	...	5·00	+2·96
Jhansi	29 729	S	4	104·3	81·2	13	..	1·20	—0·16
Jacobabad	29 6·6	SE	1	116·1	73·1	31	...	0·20	—1·05
Karachi	29·822	WSW	10	93 4	76 7	83	...	0 18	—1·66
Jeypore	29·7·2	W	5	10·2	75 1	17	...	0·36	—1·34
Ajmere	29 796	W	10	103·9	82·5	32	...	0·82	—0·57
Deesa	29·716	NNE	7	108·1	76 0	9	...	0·35	—0·20
Ahmedabad	29·834	SW	2	108·4	76·1	23	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·823	W	9	107 5	72·9	43	..	0·10	—0·48
Jamnagar	29 844	WSW	14	1 2·6	71 2	54	..	0 01	...
Rajkot	29·840	W	6	105·9	67·8	66	...	0·00	—0·56
Bhownagar Para	29·822	NW	?	104·1	74·3	22	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·804	NNW	9	87·1	71·3	27	...	0·01	..
Neemuch	29 804	V'able.	6	103·6	75 6	23	..	0·28	—0·81
Indore	29·801	Calm	2	100·2	65·6	25	...	0·12	—0·98
Saugor	29·763	S	2	99·?	76·6	32	...	0·52	—2·05
Jubulpore	29·795	WSW	3	99·0	66·7	28	...	2·31	—0·59
Hoshangabad	29·798	NW	3	104·6	71·2	53	...	0·40	—1·71
Khandwa	29·805	W	10	105·7	6.·1	13	...	0·26	—1·28
Raipur	29 789	Calm	4	96 9	69·7	29	...	2 46	—0·22
Nagpur	29 795	NNW	5	103·7	73·6	12	..	0·63	—2·68
Amraoti	29 792	ENE	6	106·3	76·8	11	...	0·20	—2·38
Akola	29·813	NW	6	107 2	63 8	6	...	0·05	—2 93
Surat	29·820	NE	6	97·?	75·0	51	..	0·00	—0·26
Malegaon	29 806	WNW	8	103·3	72·1	20	...	0 06	—1·29
Bombay	29·834	N	8	89·7	80 1	70	...	0·00	—0·93
Poona	29·825	ESE	14	102 0	71·?	6?	...	0 01	—2·25
Ahmednagar	29·821	SW	10	99·9	73·9	40	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	..	NNE	14	101·0	79·2	23	..	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·777	SE	11	101·2	79·9	37	..	1·07	—1·71
Ratnagiri	29·822	NNW	6	89·9	81·3	74	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29 805	WSW	15	97·3	67·8	62	..	1·65	—2·72
Goa	29·833	Calm	10	88 5	81·4	75	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29 823	N	7	88·3	79·0	76	..	0·08	—3·15
Mangalore	29 839	ESE	4	90·3	79 9	70	..	0·30	—1·56
Calicut	29·817	NNW	7	89·7	79 0	69	...	6 13	—4·23
Cochin	29·817	NNE	..	89·5	79·6	82	..	18·08	+1·48
Bangalore	29·794	WSW	7	90·8	70·8	66	..	1 86	—4·27
Secunderabad	29·807	E	5	99 2	76·9	54	...	1·51	—2·07
Masulipatam	29·811	ESE	6	88·5	78·1	85	..	4·35	—4·34
Bellary	29·767	Calm	4	89·7	74·7	49	...	2·62	—0·62
Cuddapah	29·773	NW	L	100 2	73·8	68	...	1·59	—4·79
Madras	29 788	NNW	7	93·5	79·0	83	...	5·21	—15·46
Coimbatore	29·80?	SE	2	91·9	75 1	91	...	9·77	+2·06
Trichinopoly	29·789	Calm	4	95·0	72·4	85	1·27	7·55	—3·61
Negapatam	29·777	W	5	89 0	75 9	79	0·00	16·15	—15·09
Colombo 25th	29 794	NW	5	95·5	77 0	89	0 00	30·64	—11·83
Aden	29·855	ENE	?	85·8	79·3	67	...	1·46	—1·67

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. The distribution remains partially unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° above the mean of the season at Bhuj and Jacobabad, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Saugor, Ajmere and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64·0 at Akola.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are almost clear everywhere except at a few stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·27").

Pressure on the West Coast between Veraval and Karwar is inclined to decrease, and there is a slight sea at Veraval.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE regular Session of the Newfoundland Legislature opened on March 29. The Governor, in his speech, expressed his thanks for the unanimous renewal of the *modus vivendi* in regard to the Treaty Shore, which showed the patriotism of the Legislature and their confidence that the Imperial Government would see justice done to the colony. Industries and trade last year, he said, had been flourishing, and the prospects this year of the mining, lumbering, pulp-making, and other industries were excellent. The revenue was large, but the expenditure exceeded the estimates. In conclusion, his Excellency announced that a Volunteer force was to be organized.

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THE WAR AND WARRIORS.

Sir Charles Warren is exceedingly fond of his morning tub. Here is a little story, which I am assured is absolutely authentic, which shows that even when in the centre of a battlefield Sir Charles insists upon performing his customary ablutions. On the occasion of Buller's last effort to cross the Tugela, finding it impossible to leave his post, when day broke on the battlefield of Vaal Kranz, Sir Charles ordered his servant to bring him his portable bath, with water, sponge, and every other accessory, and there, on the open field, under ceaseless firing from the Boers, he took his bath with the utmost *sang froid*, indifferent to the fact that—perfectly exposed as he was, without even the poor shelter afforded by a tent, he could not fail to form a splendid target for the sharpshooters.

An amusing point of the story is that Sir Redvers Buller, anxious to confer with Warren, chose that identical moment to send his orderly to tell him so. It was, of course, absolutely impossible for Sir Charles to move, and Buller had to ride across to the impromptu bath-room, where the two Generals conversed on matters of grave importance—the one on horseback, and the other in his tub!

General Smith-Dorrien, who was so successful in following up and harassing Cronje, is an old Barrow boy, who has seen a good deal of military service. He is the brother of Mr. T. A. Dorrien-Smith, who is locally known as the "King of the Scilly Isles." He once owed his life to his running powers, making a most wonderful escape at the battle of Isandula. At that time Smith-Dorrien was with another officer in command of the Transport Department, and was not supposed to be fighting. On the day of the battle, he went out inspecting the country alone, and had gone several miles from camp, when he was suddenly set upon by a body of Zulus. He set spurs to his horse, and was soon galloping away, with the enemy after him. After riding some distance he came upon an officer on foot, who asked him to let him hang on to his stirrups, to help him along.

This he did, and they went some way in this manner, when his friend, thoroughly fagged out, asked Smith-Dorrien to allow him to get on his horse. When he had mounted the horse straightway bolted, leaving Smith-Dorrien behind to the tender mercy of the now fast-approaching enemy. Nothing daunted, he sprinted ahead, and it was not in vain that he had taken many prizes in his younger days for running. He kept steadily ahead, for a couple of miles with the Zulus—who are among the swiftest and longest-winded runners in the world—unpleasantly close upon his heels, until at last he spurted into camp and safety. He keeps to this day the pair of boots which he wore on that occasion. They were new when he started, but when he came back their soles were gone! English victories, it has been said, are won upon the playing-fields at Eton, but it is a little unique for a valuable life to be saved upon the cinder-path at Harrow, as indubitably was that of the gallant Smith-Dorrien.

Colonel Burn-Murdoch, who is in South Africa in command of the "Kaiser's Own," has also had many narrow escapes, one of which had rather an amusing sequel. He is not very tall, and to this he owes his life. When the square was broken at Abu Klea, Colonel Burn-Murdoch was standing by the side of two other officers, both taller than he. The onrushing dervishes fired a volley, and, unhappily, both of his tall neighbours fell shot through the head, while Colonel Burn-Murdoch was hit in the helmet. This helmet, by the way, may now be seen in the hall at his father's house at Sevenoaks.

The lighter side of the affair came later. Burn-Murdoch was shortly after put in command in an Irish district, and while there incurred the enmity of a man, who wrote to the Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief, an extremely violent letter, asking the reason why a man, who only owed his life to his being a "beastly short man," ought to be put in command anywhere?

During the same campaign against the Mahdi, Burn-Murdoch had yet another narrow squeak. In one of the fights his camel was shot and fell heavily. While lying helpless, Burn-Murdoch saw a Dervish creeping round with the intention of killing him. He was perfectly unable to stir from where he lay, and thought his hour had come, when he suddenly remembered a small pistol in his side pocket. He had almost forgotten its existence, but he managed to pull it out and shoot the man, just in the nick of time.

Colonel Broadwood, the hero of the ambush, is a tall, thin man of sinewy figure. His hair is light coloured and not particularly luxuriant; his moustache, in fact, is so slight that he looks almost clean-shaven. Besides soldiering, Colonel Broadwood has two hobbies—horses and riding.

Whilst a subaltern in the 12th Lancers—in which regiment he is now a major and brevet-colonel, so that he sometimes commands his own commanding officer—he joined Arthur Yates's stable in a very humble capacity, viz., as stable boy, and there acquired a thorough practical knowledge of training and stable management. Broadwood has owned racers, amongst which may be mentioned Frigate, an unsuccessful candidate for the Grand National, and the winner—name forgotten—of the Midnight Steeplechase at Melton Mowbray, which was promoted by Lady Augusta Fane. In addition to being a magnificent horseman, Colonel Broadwood holds the Indian time march—or ride—record, having ridden from Bangalore to Mysore and back a distance of 168 miles in forty-eight hours and a half. In this exploit he was accompanied by a dozen troopers of the 12th Lancers and Sergeant Major—afterwards Captain—Lund. Colonel Broadwood has a singularly youthful appearance, and is popularly known as "Young 'Un." As he is only thirty-eight, he may yet,—despite ambushes—rise very high indeed.

Probably few men have been harder hit by the war than Mr. Luscombe Searelle, the South African impresario and music hall proprietor. His hall in Johannesburg the Searelleries—has been confiscated by the Boers, and sold to a speculative German for £500. As the rateable value of the hall is—or was—£42,000, the German may be congratulated on his bargain—that is, if he is able to retain it. Another of Mr. Searelle's buildings, in Kimberley, has been turned into a hospital for the use of our troops, and the question of compensation cannot be settled till the war is over, so that the owner may well ponder as to whether, as Mr. Balfour put it, there is much difference between being sacked by the enemy or relieved by your friends.

Strange to say, Mr. Searelle is a Boer, but he is not a pro-Boer; indeed, his opinion of the Boers is better imagined than repeated. The fact is Mr. Searelle became a naturalized Boer in order to possess full burgher rights, and he actually fought with the Transvaalers in their campaign against the Swazis. But when he was commandeered to fight against us he objected, and escaped from Johannesburg disguised as a Polish Jew. The Boers are now very anxious to see him again, and have put a price—£100, I think—on his head, but unless they invade England the reward is not likely to be claimed. Despite the speculative German and the War Office, Mr. Searelle is always cheerful, and jokingly says that a year ago he though he was a rich man, but now he has grave doubts on the subject.

Mr. Searelle is small, physically speaking, but he has a big mind and a big head (price £100). His eyes are very keen and intelligent and full of humour. He wears a short, brown beard, and there is not much in the way of theatrical enterprise that he does not know. He is accompanied in exile by his wife, who possesses great good looks, an exceedingly fine figure, and a remarkably well-cultured voice.

The war is introducing new phrases, as was amusingly evidenced during a quiet game of "snooker" at the Hotel Victoria the other day. One of the players was "snookered," i.e., he was unable to hit the object ball owing to the interposition of another ball, and consequently would have to pay all round. The player surveyed the situation, and then exclaimed, in tones of the deepest disgust: "Ambushed, by Jove!"

Colonel Gallwey, whose horse, Hidden Mystery, might have won the Grand National but for being brought down by the riderless Covert Hack, is a big-framed, big-voiced, big-hearted Irishman, who dotes on "a harse." Colonel Gallwey is in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and has an exceedingly brilliant record of war service. He was Principal Medical Officer under Kitchener, and is now filling a similar position in South Africa. Colonel Gallwey's cheery face and manner inspire confidence, whether on the battlefield or by the bedside, and he made a great reputation in India as a magnificent cholera fighter. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that he is a fine rider and polo player, whilst as a judge of horseflesh, he may be said to stand unequalled. Everyone will sympathise with him in his bad luck in the Grand National, especially as Hidden Mystery was going well and strong when the accident occurred. It is said that Sir Charles Nugent had the cable announcing the victory ready written out, so confident were he and his party of its success; but, alas! as already mentioned, the good thing did not come off.

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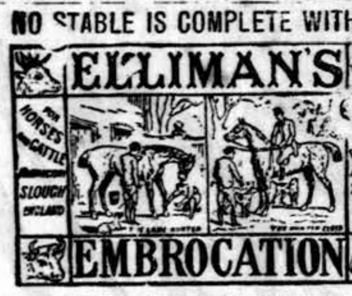
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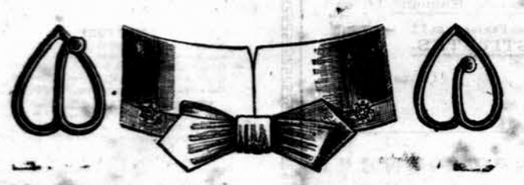


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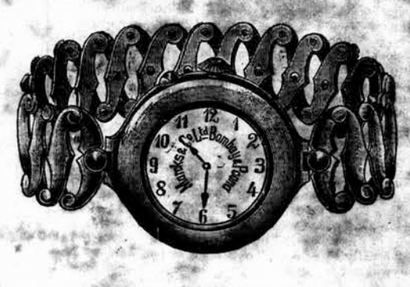
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